هكذا من الأصل

WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy, warmer. Temp 9-2 (48-36). Tuesday, showers. LONDON: Monday, fair. Temp. -46). Tuesday, variable. ROME: Monday, Temp. 14-8 (57-46). NEW YORK: Monday, Temp. 17-9 (63-48).
TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
29,291 * * PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1977 Established 1887

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£3.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 3
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 5.00	Yugoslavia	15 D.

ench Aid ire With Airlift

nes to Ferry occo's Help

S, April 10 (Reuters).—nt Valéry Giscard d'Es- office announced today ance was providing planes rocco to fly military aid Zaire fight invaders in iba (formerly Katanga) e.

ysée Palace communiqué d Zaire as a "victim of ubversive activities on its " and said the subver- me from abroad."

lecision greatly increased involvement in the Zaire. Last month, officials said was speeding delivery of s and other military nt already ordered by help in its fight against ders.

's latest aid to Zaire also s its relations with An- ich Zaire alleges to be ders' staging base. France gola recently agreed to ambassadors. Angola pposes any moves to "in- nalize" the Zaire fighting. Elysée communiqué said nes were being provided request of both Morocco ire.

500 Said to Arrive

AZAP news agency re- yesterday that an initial nt of 1,500 Moroccan sol- ad arrived to help fight who, Zaire says, crossed ntier from Soviet-backed into the southeastern, rich Province of Shaba.

o said the invaders were Katangan gendarmes and ed by Cuban soldiers. troops in Angola helped rxist Popular Movement Liberation of Angola win l war in the former Por- colony last year.

Angola and Cuba have charges of involvement in fighting.

Elysée did not give details French airlift but inform- es said 11 transport planes in Morocco yesterday.

ver a week ago, President d'Estaing had meetings ith Egyptian President Sadat and U.S. Secretary Cyrus Vance.

has since sent a fact- mission to Zaire.

Egyptians Arrive

HASA, April 10 (WP).— otian military team has here to discuss aid—in of both personnel and —to help the Zaire Army tangese rebels from en- the area they hold in Province, President Mo- e Seko disclosed yester-

is the second country to ackup troops for Zaire e to counter the growing Zaire's valuable mining which virtually supports of this huge central Afri- ntry.

Mobutu's first public ice since the rebellion larch 8, at least 100,000 marched three miles, ited 2 1/2 hours under tropical sun to hear Mr. explain the situation in rovince.

ally in the 20th of May —where Muhammad Ali rge Foreman fought a ght championship battle ars ago—was a complete from a government- d rally which all but st Sunday.

nced in advance as a

ed on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press.

EASTER IN MUNICH—A family builds snowman in English Garden yesterday.

Much of W. Europe Shivers in Cold Wave

BRUSSELS, April 10 (UPI).—Unseasonally cold weather gripped much of Western and Central Europe during the Easter weekend, with frost and flurries of snow and sleet reported in several countries.

Temperatures below zero centigrade were registered overnight in Paris and many other areas of France. Snow blanketed the southwestern city of Toulouse and brief snow flurries whirled over deserted beaches of the Basque country, where balmy weather on New Year's day had allowed enthusiasts to have a swim.

The unseasonal snowfalls and sleet made many roads in central France dangerous.

In Spain, it snowed today in most mountain areas and zero centigrade was registered at the inland southeast city of Albacete.

In Britain and Belgium, Easter dawned frosty and clear after several days of freak snow flurries interspersed with bright spells. Temperatures throughout Britain were low at 2 to 7 centigrade. Scotland's ski areas had plenty of snow and were crowded.

In Belgium, temperatures dropped to minus 5 centigrade during the night, but the country had warm and brilliant sunshine throughout the day and thousands headed to the North Sea coastal resorts over roads made slippery by recent snow and sleet.

In West Germany, too, the old saying of "Green Christmas, white Easter" became true, with snow in large parts of Bavaria, in the Black Forest in the south and in the Harz Mountains in the north. Temperatures at times dropped to minus 7 centigrade.

Bavarian police reported that thousands of holidaymakers were leaving the snowbound state for home because of the weather. Up to 20 centimeters of snow was reported in Miesbach in upper Bavaria and even 16 centimeters fell on the North Sea island of Sylt.

In Fuerstenfeldbruck, in Bavaria, a railroad employee was found frozen to death near the tracks. Ice-coated highways caused numerous accidents but no fatalities were reported.

Austria also reported light snowfalls in large parts of the country, with temperatures around freezing point. Easter traffic was far below average.

But the Alpine regions enjoyed winter weather with ideal skiing conditions. Some Alpine pass roads were only open for cars with winter tires or chains.

In Rome, which also had seen snow yesterday, the weather was sunny but breezy and the crowd that assembled in St. Peter's Square for the open-air mass and the Pope's Easter sermon was well wrapped.

Portugal had clear or partly cloudy skies and mild temperatures. Yesterday, a few brave bathers splashed in the chilly surf on the Atlantic beaches.

In Greece, the spring was warmer and drier than average. The temperatures in the last few days have been 25-26 centigrade.

Moscow kept to a tradition of a mild Easter Sunday. After several inches of snow fell April 1, temperatures rose to 18 centigrade yesterday.

Operators Evaluate New Proposals

Concorde Held to Satisfy N.Y. Rule

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Concorde operators have given New York City and federal authorities new data purporting to prove that, with revamped flight procedures, there would be "very little difference" between the supersonic airliner's noise and that of the long-range Boeing 707.

The British and the French contend that, while the noise from Concorde takeoffs from Kennedy International Airport would affect a larger area, the overall noise of operations would be "comparable" to that of the noisiest subsonic craft.

Furthermore, they say, the Concorde would have no problem meeting Kennedy Airport regulations on takeoff noise and would actually be quieter on landing than the Boeing 707.

Finally, Concorde operators estimate that there would be only 10 to 20 takeoffs a year over the most heavily populated and sensitive of the affected areas near Kennedy Airport. This is the so-called five towns area—Hewlett, Woodmere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence and Inwood—east of the airport.

40-Page Analysis

The new 40-page analysis, obtained by The New York Times, was developed on the basis of compromise proposals first outlined last month for minimizing the noise of proposed flights into and out of Kennedy.

A 16-month trial of Concorde operations at Kennedy, as well as at Washington's Dulles International Airport, was authorized by the federal government in February of last year. But only the Dulles service got under way. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy Airport, imposed a ban, pending at least six months of operations elsewhere.

The final Port Authority decision has been repeatedly postponed, as has a federal court hearing on a British-French suit to overturn the ban.

The last Port Authority postponement was ordered on March 7 in response to an initial outline of the compromise British and French proposals. Essentially, they called for takeoffs at weights much less than the maximum allowed, concentrating takeoffs on two runways and thus avoiding the most densely populated areas, and taking off toward the five towns area only in exceptional circumstances.

The 40-page technical document elaborating on those proposals was given to the Port

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pope Addresses Pilgrim Throng At St. Peter's

ROME, April 10 (NYT).—In an Easter message addressed especially to youth, Pope Paul said that current values would take on new meaning if placed in the perspective of life after death.

Referring to the resurrection of Christ, the 79-year-old Pope said: "This can be the optimistic transformation of our way of thinking."

The Pope spoke from his balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square. With each pause in his text, the more than 100,000 persons below applauded and waved handkerchiefs in greeting.

"We believe that the young people of today are particularly predisposed to understand this good wish, which is full of hope and energy," he added. "Life is beautiful if it is new. It is new if it is good, if it is wise and if it is strong. In a word, if it is Christian."

After his message, the Pope wished the crowd a happy Easter. He spoke in 12 languages, including English, Arabic and Japanese.

Holy Land Crowds

JERUSALEM, April 10 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of worshipers celebrated Easter today in sunshine at holy sites here.

After Allon Agrees Not to Run

Israeli Party Chooses Peres As Its Candidate for Premier

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 10.—Defense Minister Shimon Peres won overwhelming endorsement from his ruling Labor party today to be its candidate for prime minister in the May 17 elections.

The 816-member Central Committee of the Labor party chose Mr. Peres within 15 minutes after the session convened. There were 8 "no" votes and 18 abstentions.

The outcome of the balloting was no surprise because Foreign Minister Yigal Allon agreed with Mr. Peres yesterday not to oppose him for the nomination. Mr. Allon was expected to be named defense minister and Abba Eban foreign minister in a Peres administration.

Dovish Partner

Confronting Mr. Peres was the possibility that Labor's dovish coalition partner, Mapam, would walk out because of the defense minister's hardline views. Mapam was expected to decide tomorrow.

Mr. Peres replaced Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as Labor's candidate following Mr. Rabin's resignation Thursday because of a scandal in which he and his wife were found to have illegal bank accounts in the United States.

• Rabin: An impolitic soldier, an unfulfilled vision. Page 2.

In 1974, when Mr. Rabin was picked to succeed Golda Meir, Mr. Peres made a strong challenge for the job and was narrowly defeated. In the party's February convention, Mr. Rabin again barely defeated Mr. Peres, by 14 votes out of nearly 3,000 cast.

Mr. Peres, who sat in the front row of the Beit Arlozorov Auditorium with Mr. Rabin and Mr. Allon, thanked the party leaders for nominating him, paid homage to Mr. Rabin—his former political foe—and then turned to the Middle East crisis.

'We Are Serious'

He seemed to be serving notice of his position when he said, "On the issue of peace: Doves, hawks, those on the left and on the right—we are serious."

More of a hawk than Mr. Rabin, Mr. Peres said that negotiations with the Arabs "should lead to a peace but not an imaginary peace and a state of war must not be created.

"We have two aspirations in these negotiations: One, that the negotiations should not fail and, two, that we not fail in the negotiations."

Later, he assured the United States that he is serious about peace with the Arabs.

"In spite of the personal changes that took place in the major party of this country, there won't be any substantial changes in the policy of Israel if he is elected in the national election," Mr. Peres told reporters.

"Namely," he said, "we shall continue to strive [for] meaningful negotiations with the neighboring Arab countries in order to achieve a real, complete peace in the Middle East." He said that he did not foresee a new war.

Mr. Peres, 53, rose in Israeli politics in the shadow of flamboyant war hero Moshe Dayan, who was Israel's chief of staff during the 1950s while Mr. Peres labored behind the scenes, as director-general of the Defense Ministry, to promote military independence.

A stocky man of medium height, with a relaxed manner, Mr. Peres writes his own speeches and has published two books describing the creation and development of Israel's armed forces.

Although he was director-general of the Defense Ministry in 1952, when he was 29, it was not until the early 1970s that he emerged as a national political leader.

Mr. Peres was transport and later information minister under Golda Meir, switching to the Defense Ministry in 1974, when Mr. Rabin became Prime Minister.

Mr. Peres was born Aug. 16, 1923, in Wolozyn in what was then the Polish province of Novogrodek. Since World War II, the area has been part of the Soviet republic of Byelorussia.

His family emigrated to Israel in 1934. He was educated in Tel Aviv and at the Ben Shemen Agricultural School near Jerusalem. In 1940, he was one of the founders of a kibbutz in Galilee.

In 1947, he was drafted by the late Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to serve in the headquarters of the Jewish underground army, Haganah, where he dealt with arms purchases and manpower.

Mr. Peres has written poetry that has not been published. He apparently has a flair for song writing because his lyrics were put to a tune and sung by one of Israel's leading entertainers, Yaffa Yarkoni.

United Press International.

NEW LEADER—Outgoing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, right, applauding after Labor party Central Committee named Shimon Peres, left, to succeed him yesterday. Between them is Avraham Gilbelber, a secretary of one of the party's alignment factions.

Cutting Aid to Guerrillas, Warning Rightists

Syria Said to Seek Fighting's End

By Stuart Auerbach

BEIRUT, April 10 (WP).—After giving military help to the Palestinians in south Lebanon, Syria now wants the fighting stopped in the area, which is near Israel's northern border, informed sources here said yesterday.

Syria has reduced its artillery and rocket support for the Palestinians just as they began preparing to assault a stronghold of Christian rightists, and it has warned the Christian leaders to stop their close cooperation with Israel, according to Palestinian, Christian and diplomatic sources here.

"Syria accomplished its political aims; now it wants everything to cool down there," said a Western diplomat who has been working with what he called the entire international community to urge restraint on all sides—Syria, Israel, the Christians and the Palestinians—for fear that the south Lebanon fighting could ignite an Arab-Israeli war.

But there were no clear signs here last night that Syria's pressures would achieve their goals. There were reports here from extremist Rejection Front groups that Palestinian guerrillas had already begun a ground assault on the key Christian fortress of Marjayoun, six miles from the Israeli border. And there was no indication of the Christian leaders' response to Syria's request to curb their open collaboration with Israel.

'Political' Stand-Down

However, Palestinian sources here said yesterday that "a political decision" had been made not to attack Marjayoun now.

Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Abou Jihad, the PLO's military commander in south Lebanon, went to Damascus yesterday to meet with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Mr. Assad's personal envoy in Lebanon, Syrian Air Force Col. Mohammed al-Kholy, conveyed Syria's displeasure with the Christian-Israeli alliance in separate meetings Friday night with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Christian warlords, Christian sources said.

Meanwhile, Palestinian artillery independent of Syrian control continued its shelling of Marjayoun yesterday and the Christians pounded the market town of Nabatiyet, five miles to the west, and the villages of Ebel es-Saqi and Khaim, from which the assault on Marjayoum would be launched.

Palestinian guerrillas declared Friday the objective of their week-old assault on Christian positions in the south was to break the security belt of Christian-held towns that protects Israel from cross-border attacks.

With the recapture of the crossroads hilltown of Taibe on Monday and Khaim on Thursday, the Palestinians achieved that objective.

Strategic Significance

According to a diplomatic source here, neither the Syrians nor the Palestinians recognized the strategic significance of Taibe —from which it is possible to control five other towns along the Israeli border — until the Christians took it last week.

At that point, Syria decided to support for the first time a Palestinian offensive in the south. Its heavy artillery and rockets—some of which no Palestinian groups have—were used to soften up Taibe.

This barrage came from known Syrian artillery positions, according to a diplomatic source, and at first it was believed by diplomats, Palestinians and Christians that the shells had been fired by Syrian troops.

But now most experts here believe that the artillery was fired by members of as-Saiqa, the Syrian-controlled Palestinian group.

Now the positions in the south are exactly as they were eight weeks ago, before the Christians walked into the mixed Moslem-Christian village of Khaim and then took Taibe last week.

38-Year Ban Is Rescinded

ain's Cabinet Legalizes Communist Party

y Miguel Acoca

ID, April 10 (WP).—The government legalized the ist party last night by a ban imposed 38 years wing the Civil War vic- the late Generalissimo Franco.

mist leaders hailed the ent's announcement that y had been formally en-

sh police battle Bas- prevent rally. Page 2.

n the official register of parties."

overnment's move, under ation since the Supreme fused to rule on the par- lity a week ago, amount- peace treaty in the Civil which the main losers e Communists and the nners were Franco's right- wers. Throughout his thoritarian rule, Franco gled out the Communist responsible for violence est in Spain.

ecision, opposed by die-hard military officers and rightists, was in keeping with the intention of King Juan Carlos, Franco's successor as head of state, and Premier Adolfo Suarez, to relegate the Civil War to the history books.

It guaranteed full participation of the Spanish Communist party in parliamentary elections in June and gave credibility to the government's contention that the polling will be Spain's first free vote in 41 years.

Legalization did not come easily. Mr. Suarez spent all week convincing opponents. He reportedly argued, "We defeated them in the war and now we will defeat them at the polls."

Friends of the King were engaged in similar pursuits to explain the most controversial political measure adopted by the monarchy since Franco's death 18 months ago.

The few Communist leaders in Madrid were jubilant. Executive Committee member Ramon Tamanes remarked. "It's a glorious Saturday. The decision shows political common sense and ends a long period of darkness."

Photographers and reporters filled the offices which were opened late last summer when the government, indicating that it was prepared to end Franco's harsh repression of Communists,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UPI.

Santiago Carrillo

5 Years After a Geneva Pact

Sadat Said to Advance Date of Israeli Ties

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—Carter administration officials have reported that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told them he envisaged full normalization of relations with Israel within about five years after a Geneva agreement was signed and that some interim steps toward better relations could take place before then.

This fairly specific time frame was revealed on Friday as officials expressed overall satisfaction with the results of Mr. Sadat's mission here, even though the Egyptian leader still had significant differences not only with Israel but also with the United States over the shape of a final settlement.

Officials said that, during Mr. Sadat's visit, three areas were explored in depth: the nature of a final peace settlement, the territorial aspects and the Palestinian question—as well as Mr. Sadat's view of Communist threats to Africa and bilateral economic and military relations.

A crucial positive development, they said, was a warm relationship that seemed to develop between Mr. Sadat and President Carter, both of whom come from poor rural backgrounds. On substantive areas, Mr. Sadat still insisted that, in a final settlement, Israel must give back all the territory it has occupied in the Sinai and he refused to accept Mr. Carter's contention that there could be some minor alterations in the border.

View Is Dropped

But on the nature of peace, officials said that Mr. Sadat was quite forthcoming. They said that he had dropped his previous view that there could only be normalization in the next generation and talked about five years.

In addition, they said, he agreed that additional steps could be taken to ease relations as part of a process toward a final settlement. Officials said that Mr. Sadat spoke in general terms and that he preferred to avoid being pinned down on exact details.

On the Palestinian question, he repeated to the officials that he favored a definite link between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan that would be declared before any reconvening of the Geneva conference.

But he said that Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, had told him that he preferred the link to await the actual creation of a Palestinian state, something that could not take place before Geneva.

There seemed no breakthrough on the procedural problems holding up a conference in Geneva, namely whether the PLO should be there. Officials said that Mr. Sadat had a lengthy private talk with Mr. Carter and that subordinates do not know the contents.

On aid, officials said that Mr. Sadat was told that, at present, he would not be able to obtain the F-5E fighters he is seeking and he was discouraged from making a formal request.

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, meeting with reporters Friday, expressed the Israeli view that Mr. Sadat's promise of normalization after Geneva was inadequate. Israel wants complete normalization to be agreed to as part of a Geneva agreement.

Roadblocks Limit Access to Vitoria

Spanish Police Battle Basques, Prevent Rally

VITORIA, Spain, April 10 (Reuters).—Smoke and tear gas filled the center of this northern town today as heavy snow and exceptional security measures thwarted a plan to stage a huge Basque nationalist rally.

About 2,000 paramilitary Civil Guards manned roadblocks in the Vitoria area and turned away buses filled with Basques seeking to join the planned demonstration on the Basque national day. Even local workers reported difficulty in getting to the town.

Demonstrations occurred in other Basque towns, including Durango, near Bilbao, where police broke up a crowd of about 2,000.

In Vitoria, an estimated 5,000 riot policemen fought street battles with Basques. The biggest group of Basques to gather in the town center numbered about 1,000.

When a huge banner proclaiming the three main nationalist demands—freedom, amnesty and autonomy—was unfurled in the main square, police broke up the group.

An old house in the main square caught fire when police shot a smoke bomb into an optician's shop. Police wielding clubs charged groups of persons on the streets and drove screaming crowds to seek refuge in churches.

Several reporters were detained for questioning and their films and tape recorders were confiscated.

Two trucks containing policemen stopped near a group of teen-age girls. The police, laughing loudly and shouting, "Let's get them," ran out of the vehicles and clubbed the girls.

Youths were dragged out of bars and hotels and clubbed in doorways.

British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent Gordon Martin, watching a demonstration from an apartment on the main square, said police fired at the window at which he was standing. The window shattered and a glass he was holding broke, he said.

Torture and Death Are Commonplace

By James M. Markham

ZARAUZ, Spain, April 10 (NYT).—The violent torment of the Basque people seems to have no end. Spain inches toward democracy, but in the beautiful green hills of the northern Basque provinces, Spain is considered another place, to the south.

Here it is the beatings, tortures, the prisoners and the deaths that are counted.

On Sunday nights, young persons from neighboring towns in Guipuzcoa Province like to gather in the Plaza de la Musica, as the Plaza de España is informally known in Zarauz, and listen to Basque folk rock strummed and sung from a small white marble pavilion.

Several thousand youths were squeezed into the small plaza on a night several weeks ago when, at 10:15 p.m., six Land Rovers of the Civil Guard drew up and disgorged angry, uniformed men who began clubbing wildly with the butts of their submachine guns while others fired hard, round rubber bullets at short range.

In the Back

"They seemed to be drugged," said a Zarauz youth who had been trapped in the panicky stampede. "I saw them knock one kid down, make him get up and run—and then shot him in the back with a rubber bullet."

For two hours, the green-uniformed guardsmen rampaged through the narrow streets of this seaside resort town, firing their guns wildly in the air and shouting insults and cries of vengeance for one of their number who was killed early that morning by Basque guerrillas.

"If you want war, you will have it!" they shouted, and "Get him! Get him! There goes another Basque."

In the Maria Txiki Bar, the policemen fired rubber bullets into the backs of clients who had been lined up against a wall. Basques hiding in other bars and discotheques were smoked out with tear gas and clubbed.

Six Hospitalized

When Mayor Imanol Murua went to the local Civil Guard headquarters to protest the attack on his town, he was nearly slugged. Six persons were hospitalized that night with wounds or concussions.

The brutal rampage in Zarauz was another chapter in a tale of violence and counterviolence that has made the four Basque provinces the bloodiest battleground of post-Franco Spain. Since the dictator died on Nov. 20, 1975, at least 55 persons have been killed in acts of political violence in Spain; 33 of them died in the Basque provinces, 17 killed by Basque guerrillas, 16 by the police.

The cycle of reprisals seems unending. Responsibility for the killing of the civil guardsman was claimed by ETA, the terrorist organization the initials of which stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty, as revenge for the killing four days earlier of two of its militants. In the course of an angry demonstration to protest the first killing, a 20-year-old Basque sitting in a car in San Sebastian was killed when struck in the head by a rubber bullet fired, according to an autopsy, at a distance of nine feet.

Moderate Basques hope that the parliamentary elections scheduled for June will become a vehicle for wresting from Madrid the autonomy the Basque region enjoyed in the past.

Partial Independence

Speaking a distinct language, the Basques pride themselves on having for centuries maintained partial independence from the Spanish crown. Violently extinguished by the Franco regime, the Basque *fueros*, or privileges, gave the region about as much power as a U.S. state government has today, including control over police, certain taxes and education.

But everywhere there is concern that an amnesty proclaimed last month will not affect all of the roughly 110 Basque political prisoners and that the Civil Guard, which shows no signs of responding to civilian orders, will continue to clash with pro-amnesty demonstrators.

"In this climate, to talk of elections will be totally hypothetical," said Francisco Idiaquez, the bearded head of the Communist party in Guipuzcoa Province.

Already, new Basque prisoners are entering the jails and, according to a number of defense lawyers, many of them are being beaten and tortured.

Torture Cited

Violence is commonplace here, discussed offhandedly in the same tone as the weather. "Everyone has a friend or a relative who has been tortured or arrested," said Juani Mendiola, 53, a San Sebastian restaurant owner who is an active member of the local amnesty committee.

Ignacio Esnaola, a black-bearded lawyer, mentions casually: "Right now, I have three new prisoners—and they are all being given the famous 'bathtub.' You know, holding their heads under the water to make them talk."

However, in the smoky industrial town of Tolosa, Joseba Intxausti, 41, a Franciscan priest who has been active in promoting the revival of the Basque language, considered the long-range future with a degree of optimism.

"We are not accustomed to think that we can make real change through democratic voting," he mused. "Francoism has taken away from us this democratic inclination, so we express ourselves in a primitive manner.

"But there are sectors that want to cut short the violence—and they are going to succeed," he concluded. "I believe in our people, who are in the process of remaking themselves. I don't think the people are going to permit the Ulsterization of the Basque country."

Suarez Cabinet Legalizes Spanish Communist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

began to tolerate Communist activities.

The party's general-secretary, Santiago Carrillo, missed the event. He was in Paris visiting a sick relative. He told a Spanish news agency that the government's decision "strengthened the march toward democracy."

But he urged the Premier to legalize all parties which have failed to win the government's approval. In recent days, the Supreme Court has refused to rule on the legality of 10 leftist parties.

"I consider Suarez an intelligent anti-Communist who understands that ideas are not destroyed by repression and allegations of illegality," Mr. Carrillo was quoted as saying to a Europa Press interviewer.

The party's strength today is estimated at between 10 and 15 per cent of the electorate. The Communists are expected to win between 3 and 4 per cent of the seats in the parliamentary elections.

While Franco was alive, Communists were hunted down by police and jailed. Many were considered war criminals and lived in exile. Coming to Spain to work in the Communist underground, long the main opposition to Franco, was a major risk for party chiefs.

Captured, Executed

Julian Grimau, a top leader who fought in the Civil War and was captured by police, was ordered executed by Franco in 1963 despite pleas for clemency from world leaders.

Mr. Carrillo was the first general-secretary of the party to operate in Spain since 1939. He entered Spain illegally last year after running the party from exile in France.

He was arrested, however, after holding a clandestine press conference that embarrassed the government. But he was set free a few days later and permitted to campaign for increasing Communist membership.

Communists formed the backbone of the forces defending the republic against Franco's military uprising. Franco and his followers blamed them for many of the atrocities in the republican zone. Their allies in the republican government grew to fear their zeal and determination. Communist guerrillas continued to fight Franco until the mid-1950s.

Because anti-Communism was so deeply rooted in Spain's power elite, the government was loath to end the party's proscription. It sought to pass the decision to the Supreme Court last February but the court handed back the case on April 1, the 38th anniversary of the end of the Civil War.

Earlier last week, Mr. Suarez told a West European magazine that he found the party's platform "acceptable." The comment was an indication that the Communists were about to pass from tolerance to legality.

Falange's Sign Hauled Down At Madrid Hq.

MADRID, April 10 (UPI).—Workmen have hauled down the three-story-high yoke-and-arrows symbol of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's state party that had adorned the façade of its central Madrid headquarters.

Removal of the big red National Movement emblem took place a week after the government decreed the dismantling of what was once the country's only party in order to facilitate "political and ideological pluralism."

The rightist Falange originally used the yoke intersected by five arrows but Franco's National Movement emblem took the symbol when it incorporated the Falange and many of its ideas after the 1936-39 Civil War.

French Move To Aid Zaire

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting to counter foreign correspondents' reports last week that Mr. Mobutu was in political trouble in his home base, the rally yesterday drew five times as many people as last Sunday's demonstration.

U.S. View Explained

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—The United States appeared to give tacit approval Friday to Morocco's decision to send troops to help Zaire repel the invasion from Angola.

A State Department spokesman denied, however, that the Carter administration had encouraged either Morocco or Egypt to intervene militarily in Zaire and said Washington had not been informed in advance of the Moroccan move.

The spokesman, Hodding Carter, drew a clear distinction, as the administration views it, between assistance furnished by other African countries, such as Egypt and Morocco, and that supplied by non-African powers, such as the Soviet Union, Cuba and China.

"Our position on outside intervention in Africa is well known," he added. "We are against such intervention. The affairs of Africa should be settled by Africans."

This meant, he said, that the 47-nation Organization of African Unity should try to help develop a solution for Zaire. He called a Nigerian effort to mediate between Angola and Zaire "vital and useful."

Radio Interference or Failure Seen as Key to Canaries Crash

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP).—Because of radio interference or failure, a KLM crew never heard vital control tower instructions that might have prevented the Canary Island runway collision of two jumbo jets that killed 577 persons on March 27, according to informed sources.

A preliminary study by U.S. investigators of the tape recordings from the KLM jetliner's cockpit also appears to confirm that the Dutch crew started their takeoff without receiving formal permission from the control tower, the sources said Friday

The result was that the KLM Boeing 747 collided with a Pan American World Airways 747 on the runway at Los Rodeos Airport on Tenerife Island in the Canaries. Only 67 persons—all from the Pan Am plane—survived the fiery crash.

Since the early days of the investigation, it has been known that the air traffic control tape contained no takeoff clearance for the KLM jet. Dutch officials said so. They also claimed that the Pan Am jet missed a turnoff that would have carried it safely off the runway before the KLM plane started its takeoff attempt.

Focus of Probe

Since that time, the investigation by Spanish, U.S. and Dutch authorities has centered on what was heard in the cockpits of the two jumbo jets.

According to a transcript of the radio traffic tape made available by the Spanish, this important exchange took place seconds before the accident:

KLM to tower: "KLM is now ready for takeoff and we're waiting our ATC (air traffic control) clearance."

The tower then gave the KLM crew navigational instructions to be followed after takeoff.

KLM to tower: "We are now on [or at] takeoff."

Tower to KLM: "OK, stand by for takeoff. I will call you."

According to sources familiar with the investigation, the tape recording of what was said and heard in the KLM cockpit shows that the words "stand by for takeoff. I will call you," were never heard by the KLM crew.

The KLM crew apparently heard only "OK" and started to roll.

The rest of the tower transmission was blocked, experts theorized, by a transmission from a third source—possibly the Pan Am plane.

It probably will be weeks before the investigative team is able to come up with a definitive transcript of all radio traffic that the two planes, the tower and others might have shared on a common frequency.

A mystery remains about why the KLM crew would begin the takeoff roll on "OK." That is not a standard clearance. Normally, air traffic control experts said, the roll for takeoff would begin only after the controller had said: "KLM 4805, cleared for takeoff."

KLM officials have insisted that it was "inconceivable" that their crew would begin without such a clearance.

Both jumbo jets had been diverted from Las Palmas airport, on Grand Canary Island, after a terrorist bombing closed the larger, more adequate airport there.

The Tenerife airport was full of jets. The KLM plane was parked just off the single runway, at its northwest end. The Pan Am plane was parked on the taxi strip that parallels the runway, some distance south of the KLM jet.

As fog rolled in from the ocean, word came that Las Palmas was open again. The taxi strip was full of planes, so the runway had to be used as a taxiway.

Around 5 p.m., the KLM craft started taxiing down the runway and the Pan Am jet followed. Evidence indicates that nobody could see anybody else.

The runway's center-line lights were out

The Pan Am airliner, which was to turn off the runway at the third exit, was moving slowly along the takeoff strip when the KLM jumbo, after turning at the end of the runway, began its takeoff roll into the worst disaster in aviation history.

Réunion Volcano Is Spilling Lava

SAINT-DENIS, La Réunion Island, April 10 (UPI).—Eleven houses were destroyed in Sainte-Rose village yesterday by lava pouring out of La Fournaise Volcano but there were no victims.

The authorities of this French-ruled Indian Ocean island said lava threatening the village of Bois Blanc has stopped on a mountain crag half a mile away from the commune and the 300 villagers will be allowed to return home tonight.

The main flow of the lava has cut a path through tropical woods covering the volcano and is pouring into the sea, the authorities added.

Chilean Court Rejects Probe of Missing 501

SANTIAGO, April 10 (UPI).—Chile's Supreme Court has rejected a petition for an investigation into the alleged disappearance of 501 persons.

The petition had been filed by the families of the presumed missing persons last month. The missing persons are alleged to have disappeared in the last 3 1/2 years—approximately the period during which Chile's military junta has been in power.

5. Your best girl's sighs.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Associated Press.

COMBAT QUEENS—The fight of the "queens" is an annual festival held near Sitten, Switzerland. Neighboring farmers pit their most aggressive cows against each other. The cows wear necklaces, the traditional bells, and mean business.

2-Day Rio
Held Fata
40 Pakist

150 Reportedly
Died Since Electi

KARACHI, April 10 (
—Seven opposition de
tors were reported kille
istan today, bringing t
number of persons rep
have been killed in an
ment violence in the
days.

Sources said 5 dem
were killed in a clash w
in Karachi, the country
city, and 2 more died wh
opened fire in Hyderab
100 miles inland.

Nearly 150 persons h
killed since the oppositi
stan National Alliance la
launched a mass moveme
seat Prime Minister Zu
Bhutto. The PNA char
Mr. Bhutto had rigged
elections to stay in pow

Worst Riots

Yesterday, 26 dem
were reported to have b
in the Punjabi capital c
in the worst riots in the
Pakistan gained indeper
1947. Seven more were
killed by police in the
Leiah, in southern Pun
ince.

Political sources s
that Mr. Bhutto was
out intermediaries to tr
mote a dialogue with th
opposition.

With its principal lea
ed by Mr. Bhutto, the r
opposition alliance has
his repeated offers of
insisted he must step
make way for fresh ele

Just a few hundred ya
the governor's house w
Bhutto is staying in La
position demonstrator
their chests and taunt
to shoot them.

The confrontation to
outside the opposition h
ters after several hund
supporters gathered to
the 26 persons killed t
terday.

The police did not s
the demonstrators disper
out violence.

Clashes flared in thr
parts of Lahore and po
tear gas to dispel the de
tors. Two banks and a
set afire and a mob st
office of the English-
Pakistan Times newspape
is regarded as pro-govern

In Karachi, police batt
opposition supporters w
tempted to stage protest
after funeral prayers fo
killed in Lahore yesterda

News Analysis

Rabin: Impolitic Ex-Soldier, Unfulfilled Goal

By Terence Smith

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—It was a sorely troubled stewardship from the start. Conceived in the aftermath of a frightful war, nurtured in the middle of tough diplomatic bargaining, wracked by internal dissension, shaken by scandal and suicide, Yitzhak Rabin's prime ministership was brought down in the end by an impropriety that was almost routine by Israeli standards. (Although it is illegal for an Israeli to maintain a bank account abroad, it is far from rare and usually results in little more than a fine and temporary embarrassment).

The significance of the incident was in the impact. That such a revelation should force a resignation was a barometer of how Mr. Rabin had failed during his 35 months in public office to build a resilient political base. It was also a commentary on the low state to which the fortunes of his Labor party had fallen.

Throughout his short and stormy political career, Mr. Rabin sought, unsuccessfully, to remain aloof from the petty routine of party politics. He wanted to focus on what he regarded as the one, overriding question: How to negotiate a peace with the Arabs that would stand by itself, unassisted by guarantees from outsiders.

Endless Squabbles

As it turned out, he never got the chance. His time in office was bedeviled by endless squabbles—with his own Labor party, with Shimon Peres, his defense minister and chief rival, with the zealots of the National Religious party, with the ultranationalists who demanded the right to settle the occupied territories, even with former President Gerald Ford and an ex-friend, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who consistently undercut Mr. Rabin's position with calculated leaks about weakness in the Israeli leadership.

All these squabbles ate at his power and restricted his freedom to maneuver. Had Mr. Rabin been a politician by training rather than a soldier, he might have realized what was happening and tried to correct it. But there is an aloofness—some say arrogance—about Mr. Rabin that made it impossible for him to do the small things necessary to build a political foundation.

From the time he took office in June, 1974, he had little patience for the small issues and those he regarded as small persons, even if they could be politically useful to him. In his withdrawal speech, he referred to the illegal bank accounts as a "minor matter," and no doubt he thought it was until it caused his downfall.

The money trouble was not new. When he was a candidate for the prime ministership, his opponents leaked the story that he had accepted $90,000 in honorariums for speeches and appearances during his five years as ambassador to the United States. Mr. Rabin's reply was that the money was legal and, thanks to a loophole in the law, subject to neither U.S. nor Israeli income taxes. The answer was technically correct but politically clumsy. A better politician would have returned the money. But Mr. Rabin chose to ignore the embarrassment and hope that it would go away.

'Minor Matters'

The incident was typical of the way in which he handled the "minor matters." Little surprise then that he failed to generate much enthusiasm among the Israeli public. When the party renominated him last February by a bare margin of 41 votes out of 3,000, it acted out of the survival instinct—the belief that Mr. Rabin would lose the least support for the party of the two candidates—rather than from any real affection for the man.

Just before his renomination there was fresh scandal in the Labor party—confessions of kickbacks and improper contributions—and the suicide of a Cabinet minister in the face of allegations of still wider scandal. By the time the existence of the illegal bank accounts was revealed, Mr. Rabin was wobbling on a thin reed.

It is an irony that the controversy that brought down Mr. Rabin should involve his wife, Leah, in whose name the accounts were registered. Ironic because it was Mrs. Rabin who had the ambition in the family, who always believed her husband should be prime minister, and who pushed and prodded until he got the office.

Looking back, the Rabin prime ministership had its share of accomplishments as well as troubles. The second Sinai disengagement pact was negotiated and signed, bringing an added measure of stability to the Egyptian front. The Israeli Army was revamped and re-equipped to a point where it is now bigger, stronger and more versatile than it was before the 1973 war. The air force was expanded and modernized.

On the domestic front, Mr. Rabin imposed unpopular but necessary economic austerity measures, launched an overhaul of the outmoded tax structure and dealt effectively, if harshly, with Arab unrest in Israel and the occupied territories. U.S. aid, too, was raised to unprecedented levels.

His greatest frustration, certainly, was the fact that he never got the opportunity to bring himself to bear on the big questions, never was able to convert his vision of Israel's future into a reality. He often said that he never expected to achieve full peace during his time in office. But he certainly never expected it to end this way, either.

Yemen Former Premier, Wife And Diplomat Slain in London

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—A former premier of Yemen, his wife and a Yemeni diplomat were shot to death by an assassin outside a hotel here today.

A Yemeni Embassy spokesman said the dead were former Cadi (Judge) Abdullah al-Hagri, 60, his wife Fatima, 40, and Abdullah Ali al-Hammami, 45, minister at the Yemen Embassy in London.

They were killed in their car by a gunman who opened a door and shot them with a hand gun that had a silencer, the police said.

Witnesses, including the hotel doorman, described the assassin as a man in his early twenties with a long nose and baggy trousers. He had loitered near the hotel for some time before the shooting, they said.

Escape by Subway

Scotland Yard said the killer ran across the street as the three Yemenis got into their car, shot them and then walked into a subway station where he disappeared in the Easter morning crowd.

Mr. Hagri, who was premier from December, 1972, to February, 1974, had been in London for three weeks with his wife, who was receiving medical treatment, an embassy spokesman said.

It is believed Mr. Hagri has 11 children.

The killing occurred at 11 a.m. outside the Royal Lancaster Hotel, which overlooks Hyde Park at Lancaster Gate. The three Arab victims were dressed in white robes.

A Scotland Yard officer said: "The killer walked across from the opposite pavement, opened the back door and fired several shots with a hand gun. The gun had a silencer. Then he ran off."

The police said they are working on the theory that the killing was politically motivated. They said the shooting was carried out with professional deliberation and coolness.

An embassy official here said: "I believe the killing was political. Mr. Hagri's death will be a great loss for Yemen. He was a very prominent man and a friend of many Yemeni government leaders."

Mr. Hagri and his wife had planned to return to Yemen Tuesday.

He became premier following bitter disputes within the northern government over Libyan-sponsored plans to create a single Yemeni republic. Within a year thousands were arrested and some executed as subversives while the government struggled to retain power.

Four months after he relinquished his post the Soviet-trained Yemeni Army formed a seven-man council to assume power.

Pravda Article Accuses U.S. of SALT 'Obstinacy'

MOSCOW, April 10 (Reuters).—A Soviet commentator yesterday accused the Carter administration of "alarming obstinacy" in sticking to arms limitation proposals which Moscow has rejected.

Columnist Georgi Ratiani of the Communist party daily Pravda said the White House and State Department were placed in an awkward position following last week's abortive Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

On the one hand, he wrote, the administration could not risk disappointing the "hawks" that had welcomed its approach to a SALT-2 agreement. On the other, it faced growing criticism in the United States and Western Europe from those who wanted a pact soon.

"Hence the series of official and semiofficial assurances—some saying the position will not be changed, others that conclusion of an agreement is not far off," Mr. Ratiani wrote.

"In this connection, it is noteworthy that official Washington, in statements by the President, his national security adviser [Zbigniew Brzezinski] and by persons authorized to give explanations to the press, continue to publicize the American proposals with alarming obstinacy," he added.

Rhodesia Say
Guerrillas Sl
Seven Tribes

SALISBURY, Rhodesi
10 (UPI).—A group o
nationalist guerrillas on
selected seven tribesme
a border village and sh
to death, a security for
muniqué said yesterday.

The communiqué s
tribesmen, employees
plantations in the Hon
near the border with
bique, were "brutally be
fore they were shot."

Five days before Chri
band of about 10 black
ists executed 27 tea esta
ers in the area. Secur
officials have said that
have repeatedly warned
estate workers to quit th

The guerrillas, based in
bique, are part of the Z
Liberation Army that sup
Patriotic Front, the milita
desian nationalist m
headed by Robert Mug
Joshua Nkomo.

Press Freedo
Restored in I

NEW DELHI, April 10
The Indian Parliament
day completed the repe
press censorship act pas
ing Indira Gandhi's em
rule.

The repeal bill, appr
the lower house earlier la
was passed by the uppe
of Parliament, thus fulfil
new government's ple
restore full press free
quickly as possible.

The press measure, ca
Prevention of Objec
Matter Act, provided jai
and fines for writers,
publishers and editors
in publishing matter the
ment deemed objectionab

Concorde Operators Assert New Plans Satisfy N.Y. Ru

(Continued from Page 1)

Authority a week ago and to the Federal Aviation Administration last Thursday. The Port Authority was said to have asked the FAA for an evaluation of the data.

A significant aspect of the document was data asserting that the areas around Kennedy Airport that would be affected by various levels of Concorde takeoff noise had greatly diminished. Indeed, the document claimed, such areas have shrunk almost to the size of areas covered by noise contours for subsonic jets.

The British and French had appeared to rely until now on the strictly technical fact that the Concorde could comply with the only noise rule at Kennedy. The rule says a plane taking off must produce no more than 112 perceived noise decibels, as recorded at fixed measuring sites off the end of each runway.

Opponents of the Concorde have argued that, while the Concorde might be able to "beat the meter," the populated areas admittedly affected by high levels of Concorde noise would be many times as large as those affected by the noisiest subsonic craft.

Equally significant in the new document appeared to be the assertion of a reduction to a bare minimum of proposed flights over the five towns, where public opposition has been most militant.

No official comment on the new document was immediately available from either local or federal authorities. However, the view of a technical expert here was that the British and French had gone a long way toward supporting their contention that the Concorde's noise impact was only negligibly more burdensome than that of long-range subsonic aircraft.

Under the British-French plan, 53.5 per cent of takeoffs would be to the southwest, directly toward the Atlantic Ocean, and 45 per cent would be to the northwest, with an early left turn toward the ocean. The lighter-than-maximum weights would allow steeper climbs and less noise than had been mentioned in earlier estimates.

Gov. Hugh Carey had given every indication, at least before

the latest compromise
French plan, that he wou
the Concorde ban in effe
seemed to take this star
large part because of th
sizes of the areas that
be affected by the nois
the original estimate a
cause of the five towns

The Port Authority c
sioners are scheduled t
next Thursday. But
have made it clear that t
not have had sufficient
study the new Concorde
ment to make a decision

Meanwhile, the parties
lawsuit to overturn the C
ban will meet with Judge
Pollack in U.S. District
here tomorrow to seek
date for a court hearing.

هكذا من الأصل

American Radios Seek More Power

U.S.-Soviet Battle of the Airwaves

By Michael Getler

MUNICH, April 10 (WP).—Thirty-four-year-old Vladimir Bukovsky has spent almost one-third of his life confined in Soviet orison camps and "hospitals."

But in one of those camps during 1968 and 1969, the exiled Soviet dissident said in an interview bere, he was able to hear the U.S.-sponsored Radio Liberty oroadcasts on a makeshift radio hat had been built secretly in he camp.

The Russian efforts to block hese broadcasts by electronic amming "covers the big cities," ʻr. Bukovsky said, "but it doesn't vork so well in the suburbs where his camp was. We could hear quite well."

Mr. Bukovsky, who was freed n December in exchange for the elease in Chile of jailed Communist leader Luis Corvalan, was here last week to talk with employees of Radio Liberty, which broadcasts only to the Soviet Union, and Radio Free Europe, which beams broadcasts at five other Eastern European countries, but not Russia.

Mr. Bukovsky said that his short visit was meant to offer advice to the stations on the content of the broadcasts. But his remarks about being able to hear an otherwise jammed broadcast in the suburbs in fact dramatizes the complicated electronic battle being fought daily in the airwaves between the United States and the Soviet Union.

$45 Million Asked

The Carter administration is asking Congress for $45 million to double the power of transmitters used by RFE/RL as well as the worldwide facilities of the Voice of America.

The VOA, which is an official part of the U.S. government, sticks mostly to presentation of world news and explanations of U.S. policies and is not jammed by the Russians or its allies, although they do not like it.

The recently combined RFE/RL operations, however, are much more of a thorn, broadcasting in 22 languages news that is frequently suppressed by local censors or that focuses on the internal affairs of Communist nations.

The stations, broadcasting from West Germany, Portugal and Spain, have been repeatedly denounced by Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev as a flagrant interference in internal affairs. They are strongly supported by President Carter as one of the "most valuable instruments" in the U.S. commitment to the free flow of information and ideas.

The Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union are heavily jammed. The RFE broadcasts to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are also heavily jammed as, to a lesser extent, are those to Poland. Only Romania and Hungary do not jam them.

Outmoded Equipment

Most of the transmitters are about 20 years old and are considered underpowered and outmoded.

The plan to modernize this equipment involves replacing four 10-kilowatt transmitters in West Germany with 250-kilowatt transmitters and antennas and to add seven 250-kilowatt transmitters in Portugal.

The idea is to break through the areas of heaviest jamming, to carry the signal to more areas of Eastern Europe and to make what is a weak signal now to listeners in some areas stronger.

RFE claims it now reaches 13 million listeners daily and RL between 3 million and 4 million. The two radios say listener ratings have held up despite data from various monitoring techniques showing that the currently low-powered signal has been declining in relative strength in the last 10 years in some areas as more powerful stations have come on the air.

3 Years to Wait

Assuming that Congress approves the money, it is estimated that it will take almost three years before the first new station is operating.

The stations may have a problem with the West German government, which must approve any new transmitters at the site near Munich. Bonn has always gone along in the past but Mr. Brezhnev is expected to visit West Germany later this year and is expected to put pressure on the Germans to oust the stations, which were run with heavy CIA involvement until Congress took over their support in 1971.

U.S. Legislators Are Divided
On Czechoslovak Gold, Debts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—A demand by Sen. Russell Long ıat the United States pay claims y U.S. citizens against Czechoovakia with Czechoslovak gold eld in the United States since orld War II has stirred opposion from another Democratic gislator.

There are $72 million in claims Americans resulting from exopriations by the Prague govnment after the Communist ke-over in 1948. The United ates has controlled 18.4 metric ns of Czechoslovak gold since 45. The gold had been seized by ermany during World War II d then fell into U.S. hands.

In 1974, Czechoslovakia offered 6 million to settle the claims in turn for the gold, now valued at 4 million. Sen. Long, D-La., who chairman of the Senate Fiance Committee, rejected the fer as unsatisfactory and, in an en letter to Secretary of State rus Vance last month, urged at the United States sell $50 illion worth of the gold to satfy the claims. Rep. Charles anik, D-Ohio, wrote Mr. Vance oposing such a deal as immoral.

In a telephone interview, Sen. ong said his attention had been awn to the issue by a friend ho is a Washington lawyer. The wyer, Edward Merrigan, repreents Aris Gloves, Inc., a Califorıa subsidiary of Consolidated oods, which has $2 million in aims for property nationalized Czechoslovakia in 1948. The aim was later adjudicated by e Foreign Claims Settlement ommission at $451,000. Under e settlement proposed by echoslovakia in 1974, Aris loves would have received $185.-0. The lawyer told Sen. Long wanted more.

Elderly Immigrants

Almost all of the other 2,000 aimants are elderly immigrants ose lawyers have told the State partment that they would be tisfied with the Czechoslovak ims offer, which would be about per cent of the adjudicated im.

The 1974 offer was accepted as r by State Department negotors, who noted that, in comrable settlements, Poland paid per cent, Romania 37 per cent, goslavia 36 per cent and Hunry 42 per cent. Sen. Long said had not taken a position on other foreign claims.

The Czechoslovak settlement s blocked by Sen. Long and n. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, who ached an amendment to the 4 Trade Act that would bar proved trade relations with echoslovakia until "equitable" tlement was made.

n conference with the House, Sen. Long demanded "100 cents on the dollar" from Czechoslovakia. On the Senate floor he declared that "nothing in this bill is more important" than the amendment on Czechoslovakia. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

Requested Meeting

Last month, Sen. Long wrote Mr. Vance of his "total irritation" about the matter and accused Czechoslovakia of being "intransigent." He then called on Mr. Vance to "satisfy the outstanding claims of U.S. citizens out of the gold presently controlled directly or indirectly by the United States" and asked Mr. Vance to meet him soon to bring "this most troublesome and frustrating episode to an early conclusion."

In his capacity as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he also circulated the letter to other senators.

Learning of this, Rep. Vanik, who is of Czech descent, wrote to Mr. Vance denouncing the senator's proposal. He said: "Unilateral U.S. seizure of the gold would be in violation both of our agreements with the British and French governments and of our moral commitments and principles." He was referring to the 1946 Paris reparation agreements under which the gold was confiscated.

Rep. Vanik, who heads the oversight subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared: "It would be ludicrous for the United States to compound the felony of Nazi Germany and to act to deprive the Czechoslovak nation of gold looted from it during World War II."

The State Department has not yet responded to either legislator.

Nations Reject
N Accusation
n Benin Attack

NITED NATIONS, N.Y., April (UPI).—Three African nations France have indignantly reted a report in the Security ıncil implicating them in a rcenary attack on the city of onou in Benin.

Moroccan Ambassador Ali Benloun last week conveyed to the ıncil King Hassan's "solemn test against every fabricated imony, report and document ich implicates the government Morocco."

imilar protests were voiced by delegates of Senegal and the ry Coast. French Ambassador ques Leprette denied that nch forces took part in the ack. He expressed surprise that in had taken the case to the urity Council without making representations to French auities through the usual chan-.

he council began its debate the Jan. 16 attack after it had eived a report by a mission it t to Benin. In its report, the sion quoted the sole prisoner otured in the attack as testifythat the mercenaries had been ruited in France, Senegal and Ivory Coast, trained in Moroc-and flown to the Benin capital m Gabon.

ide Kills 2 in Japan

TOKYO, April 10 (UPI).—Huge ling stones struck a bus carng about 25 persons, many of em children, in central Japan sterday, killing 2 students and uring 16 others.

Steel Union Votes Contract
In U.S. After Earlier Rebuff

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP).—The United Steel Workers approved a new three-year contract emphasizing income security for senior workers yesterday after initially rejecting the agreement in a surprise rebuff to the union's leadership.

Although the contract ultimately was ratified by a vote of 193-99 by local union presidents, the earlier 148-143 vote to reject it appeared to insure continued dissension within the AFL-CIO's largest industrial union.

The contract included a modest wage gain that union officials estimated would raise the existing average hourly wage of slightly more than $8 an hour by 10 to 15 per cent over the three-year life of the contract, not including cost-of-living increases and fringe benefits.

But it broke new ground in providing a varied package of job security benefits aimed especially at workers with 20 years or more on the job.

It also continued the steel industry's experimental no-strike agreement that probably would have been junked if the initial negative vote had prevailed and the contract had gone to arbitration.

Under the voluntary pact, adopted in 1973 and unique among major unions, unresolved issues are submitted to an arbitration panel in order to avoid work stoppages.

Consequently, a strike was never a possibility this year even though the negotiators failed to meet their self-imposed deadline of Thursday night for an agreement and the contract was almost rejected.

The brief revolt, reflecting lingering hostilities from the union's leadership fight earlier this year, was an embarrassment to retiring USW president I. W. Abel, who wanted the contract—with its start toward his goal of lifetime job security—as the capstone of his 40-year career with the union.

It was also the harbinger of future problems for president-elect Lloyd McBride, who, with Mr. Abel's backing, defeated Ed Sadlowski, a militant union dissident, in a bitter fight in February for presidency of the 1.4-million-member union.

Mr. McBride, who recommended adoption of the contract, said the initial votes against the contract came largely from the Sadlowski bloc within the union. He said it was basically an "emotional" vote and noted that many presumably proratification union officials had left town earlier, assuming the contract was safe.

17 Youths Sentenced
For Rome Riot Role

ROME, April 10 (UPI).—A Rome court yesterday found 17 youths guilty of taking part in a riot last month and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from two months to three years and two months.

The court pardoned three minors who were among the defendants. More than 60,000 students demonstrated in Rome on March 12 to protest the shooting to death of a young leftist by Bologna police the previous day. Fifteen persons, including 10 policemen, were seriously wounded by gunfire in the rioting.

U.S. Gets Tough
On Seizure of
Soviet Trawlers

CALHOUN, Ga., April 10 (UPI).—President Carter said today that he had informed the Soviet Embassy that the United States would no longer continue to release Russian trawlers seized in U.S. waters.

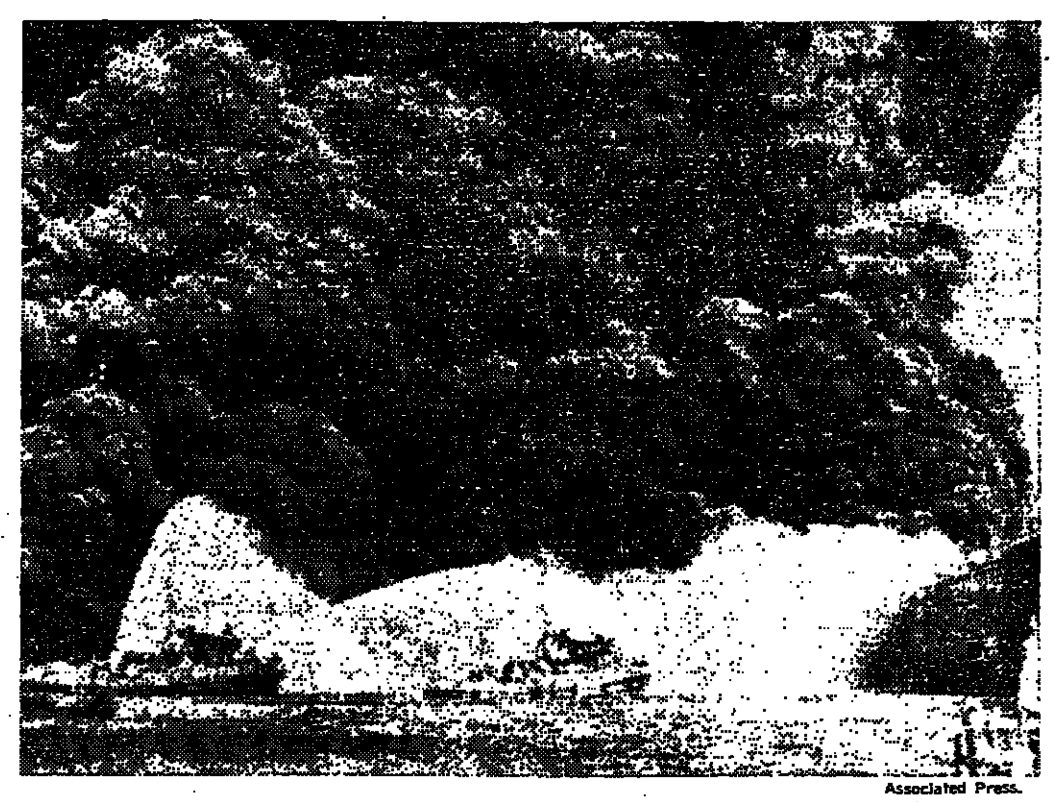
Mr. Carter was asked about the seizure of a Soviet trawler off the New England coast late yesterday and said that he had given the orders.

"We had to draw the line somewhere," he said after attending Easter services here.

"We have released several of them," Mr. Carter said. "We informed the Soviet Embassy that we could no longer continue to release them—that we just had to enforce the law."

East Coast fishermen who had urged adoption of the new 200-mile fishing limit said the six-week-old law is not being enforced. They blamed the State Department, saying that the Coast Guard's hands have been tied.

The fishermen reportedly were upset when the Coast Guard recently discovered four Soviet trawlers off the coast of Massachusetts but did not move to seize any.



Associated Press.

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE—Fire boats pump water onto burning oil barges on Schuylkill River in Philadelphia after blaze spread from one barge to another.

Budget, Reorganization Powers in Place

Carter Ready to Fit Government to His Mold

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP).—After a long warm-up, the process of "Carterizing" the national government is now in full swing. The probable results are a fearsome workload for the federal bureaucracy and a fresh challenge to the capacity of Congress to help steer the direction of policy.

Wednesday, President Carter signed into law the bill giving him power to reorganize federal bureaus and agencies according to his own design, subject only to retroactive veto by Congress.

Friday, he received the blueprint for installing zero-base budgeting, a new tool for focusing federal spending on his own priority projects.

Both reorganization and zero-base budgeting are untested weapons in Mr. Carter's hands. But they seem certain to have a major impact on the executive and legislative branches and the relationship between them.

Challenged to Justify

The 2.8 million federal employees—and especially those with major managerial and budget-making responsibilities—will be challenged by the man in the Oval Office to justify their long-established programs, their budgets and their tables of organization—or face having all three changed in ways they may not like.

For the 535 senators and representatives, there is a different kind of challenge: How do they keep a check-rein on a President who is clearly determined to put his own stamp on what the government does and the way it does it?

Zero-based budgeting poses a clear challenge to Congress by increasing the informational imbalance between the branches. ZBB, a technique developed in private industry and applied by Mr. Carter during his term as governor of Georgia, requires every budget officer and program manager to perform some complex tasks:

Existing operations must be broken down into separate "decision-packages;" each package must then be given a priority rating, which theoretically requires the agency head to decide what he would do if he or she had anywhere from zero to infinite funds to spend; and finally, the packages must be reassembled to fit three alternative spending ceilings—an improvement level, a maintenance level and a reduction-of-service level.

If it works as hoped, ZBB will give federal executives from the sub-agency level up to the Oval Office a much more detailed look at the operations of the federal government than they have ever had before and enable them to make sharper decisions on where the money should be spent.

Bars Detailed Analysis

But ZBB is designed for use in and by the executive branch. Statements by Office of Management and Budget Director Bert Lance and his deputy in charge of ZBB have put Congress on notice that Mr. Carter does not plan to share with Congress the detailed ZBB analysis on which his own budget decisions will be based. The budget the President sends to Congress next January will look the way it always has—with only one set of figures, reflecting the President's best judgment on how much the government should spend and for what. If Congress wants a peek behind the scenes at the alternatives from which the President chose, it will have to secure that information on its own—as it always has.

As yet, there has been no move by any congressional committee to inquire of Carter administration officials how they plan to carry out the sweeping change in executive budget-making represented by ZBB, or whether it can be adapted, in some way, to the needs of Congress as well as the President.

Instead, a large group of senators has launched an effort to create what some of them call a congressional counterpart for zero-base budgeting—sunset legislation.

The sunset law would set an automatic expiration date every five years for virtually all federal programs and put them to death automatically unless they were affirmatively re-endorsed by Congress.

The idea is to force the same kind of tough-minded evaluation of accumulated programs by the legislative branch that zero-base budgeting is supposed to accomplish in the executive branch.

Although Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, signed up more than half the Senate as co-sponsors of the sunset bill, hearings earlier this month in Sen. Muskie's subcommittee produced strong criticism of the proposal from such powers as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Russell Long, D-La. Administration witnesses were remarkably cool to parts of the bill, considering that Mr. Carter has given it his formal blessing.

In any event, while Congress procrastinates, the administration has plunged headlong into the effort to streamline the functioning of the federal government.

That effort, as Mr. Carter noted in signing the reorganization authority bill, was one of the central pledges of his campaign—the commitment to the American people to make government more responsive, efficient and open."

Reorganization, ZBB and sunset represent three different but related efforts to redeem that promise. Here, in outline, is what is under way in each area and the views of both skeptics and proponents on what may be accomplished.

- Reorganization—At a seminar on government reorganization held a couple of weeks ago by the National Democratic Forum, Herbert Kaufman, the Brookings Institution author of "The Immortality of Government Agencies," propounded what he called "Kaufman's Law."

It goes like this: "The longer you spend trying to reorganize, the lower your expectations become."

Mr. Kaufman said that the reason for disillusionment is that the standard prescriptions for reorganization are self-contradictory. Presidents from Woodrow Wilson on have pushed reorganization, he noted, without achieving "a great deal in terms of eliminating waste and duplication."

James Rowe jr., a Washington lawyer and veteran of several past reorganization efforts, was even blunter. He accused Mr. Carter of "dreadfully overselling reorganization" and told the Carterites present that, "Every time you move, you'll get clipped by the clientele government" of interest groups, lobbyists, bureaucrats and members of Congress, all intent on preserving their turf.

The principal recipient of this unwelcome advice was Harrison Wellford, the Office of Management and Budget official who is spearheading the reorganization effort.

But Mr. Wellford quickly ticked off a half-dozen reasons why he felt this reorganization effort would succeed where others had failed. Among them: The "broad public support" for reorganization and the strong personal commitment of the President, Mr. Carter's past experience with reorganization in Georgia and the "supportive attitude so far" in Congress.

For the next three years, he can submit plans to reshuffle sub-Cabinet agencies which will take effect automatically in 60 days unless vetoed by House or Senate. There are limits on his authority: He cannot create or abolish whole departments or regulatory commissions. But he can shape the plans to his own design, amend them if need be and see them take effect automatically unless a majority of the House or Senate can be mobilized against them.

The reorganization boss plans personal visits to some cities to study the web of federal programs at ground level and is launching what he calls a government-wide survey of overlapping activities and agencies.

- Zero-Base Budgeting—While reorganization is seen as a four-year effort, Mr. Carter has ordered full implementation this year of ZBB, the budget tool on which he came to rely in Georgia. Charged with applying it to the vast federal establishment is the man who installed it for Mr. Carter in Georgia, James McIntyre.

Friday, he handed Mr. Carter the proposed text of the first full-scale directive on how the government should prepare its next (fiscal 1979) budget in ZBB-style.

The reason for the rush is obvious: Budget-making begins in earnest in June and, by then, the traditional directive from OMB to the agencies must spell out in complete detail this revolution in budget-making.

Painful But Possible

Some agency officials say privately that it is absurd to think that they can crank out the thousands of analyses and evaluations ZBB requires in six months. Mr. McIntyre, who has been through the process in Georgia, says that it may be painful but that it is not impossible.

Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, who lobbied privately with Mr. Carter to apply ZBB selectively and gradually to government agencies, says the notion that it can be slapped into place across-the-board is "a happy dream. If you believe you can do that, you believe in the tooth fairy."

To ease the pain somewhat, Mr. McIntyre is planning to make the evaluation requirements and funding alternatives rather simple for the first year, perhaps exempt some "entitlement programs" entirely.

In Georgia, ZBB turned up between 7,000 and 10,000 "decision-packages" for review each year. The number in Washington will be so much greater that Mr. McIntyre is planning on a two-tier review system, with most of the judgments being made at the agency or departmental level and only major "packages" going to the OMB and President for decision.

If the experience of a House Appropriations subcommittee is any guide, even that may prove to be burdensome.

At the instigation of Rep. Max Baucus, D-Mont., the entire budget of the Consumer Product Safety Commission and a small piece of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency budget were prepared this year using Georgia-style ZBB techniques.

The size of the CPSC budget presentation expanded by 100 per cent. The ZBB presentation for three of NASA's 10 units was as big as the whole normal NASA budget book. Neither included the key ingredients of ZBB—priority evaluations and spelling-out of the consequences of various funding levels.

Rather Horrendous

Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee, called the result of the experiment "rather horrendous."

- Sunset—The basic idea of sunset legislation is very simple: Force Congress to review the programs it has created by setting an automatic expiration date for them.

The idea began in Colorado and has been picked up by a few other states. In the Senate, Sen. Muskie had little trouble signing up 53 co-sponsors, spanning the ideological range from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. to Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.

It would apply to all but a handful of federal programs: exceptions are made for obligations like interest on the national debt and for self-financed programs like Social Security.

Every other program would automatically come up for review each five years and programs in a given area would all expire in the same year, forcing simultaneous evaluation.

No program could be reauthorized without a finding by its parent committee that it was meeting its objectives and deserved re-enactment.

That simple and appealing idea for pruning the accumulated programatic growth was endorsed by Mr. Carter during the course of his campaign. But when administration witnesses came before Sen. Muskie's subcommittee last month to testify on behalf of the bill, they raised more questions about its provisions than they answered.

Budget Director Lance found some of its parts "unworkable." Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and HEW Secretary Joseph Califano jr., warned that it might unintentionally jeopardize such basic legislation as the minimum wage, child labor standards and civil rights, by subjecting their enforcement machinery to the perils of periodic review.

The Greatest Thing

Mr. Califano joined others in wondering if Congress could cope with the workload of "1,000 sunset reviews for HEW alone." Former Michigan Rep. James O'Hara, a liberal Democrat, said, "If I were a Republican who opposed all these programs when they were adopted, I would think that sunset is the greatest thing that's ever come along."

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that sunset would "overwhelm" Congress with work and Sen. Russell Long, D-La., warned that it would significantly alter the power balance between Congress and president. He argued that a president could use his veto power to deny a congressional majority's ability to re-enact even a long-established and effective program, opposed by that president and a one-third minority in either the House or Senate.

Despite the unexpectedly stiff criticism, Sen. Muskie is pressing for action in his subcommittee this month and sunset could reach the Senate floor by summer.

If it passes, the next few years could see the greatest upheaval in government programs, structures and budgets since the New Deal and World War II. And the President, who is at the center of that storm, would almost certainly be as powerful as Franklin Roosevelt.

Brown Proposes
Pentagon Shuffle

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown has asked Congress for authority to reshuffle the Pentagon's civilian leadership jobs He said in a letter Friday that the aim is to streamline the top organization.

A key proposal is for the creation of two new positions of under secretary of defense, one to focus on policy formulation and execution and one on research and development. The two under secretaries would supervise the activities of nearly a dozen assistant secretaries and agency directors.

Meanwhile, Mr. Brown would eliminate one of two deputy secretary positions. He believes that the addition of two more supervising under secretaries would give him a better grip on Pentagon operations. There apparently would be no significant decrease in the number of civilian appointees.

Burmese 200-Mile Zone

RANGOON, April 10 (UPI).—The Burmese government yesterday announced that it would enforce a 200-mile economic zone off Burmese shores.

PORTUGAL
HOLIDAYS
see classified

Mayor, 9 Others Ousted

Police Scandal Over Slaying
Of Black Jolts Alabama City

By Myra MacPherson

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 10 (WP).—On an afternoon in December, 1975, Bernard Whitehurst raced through the streets and back yards, gulping for air and scrambling to make it over a fence, then slumped and died as two shots from a policeman's gun tore through his body.

Police reports said it was a routine case of a policeman chasing a fleeing felon who had robbed a grocery store and "turned and fired once at the officer and the officer shot the suspect twice."

The killing of a black man by a white officer rated but a few lines in the local newspaper. Now, 16 months later, Montgomery's mayor, police chief and eight other police officers have resigned or been fired in the aftermath of a major police scandal and alleged cover-up of the facts surrounding the killing.

The case revolves around the question of whether Mr. Whitehurst had a gun. The prosecutio in a perjury trial and plaintiff in a civil trial presented evidenc that the police had, in all probability, shot a man who was no the robber—and had shot him not in the chest, as police reports claimed, but in the back More than that, they alleged Mr. Whitehurst never had a gun and police planted by his body "throw down" gun that had bee confiscated months before in drug raid, then made up a convoluted tale to cover their track

Furtive, Derelict

Mr. Whitehurst was an unlikel prospect to bring down the to officials of this city. His lif was a furtive, derelict stree existence, a far cry from th suburban comfort of forme Mayor James Robinson, letter of regret at his resignation pile high on the dining-room tabl while a picture of himself ove the fireplace showed the mayo with an American flag at his side hand on a Bible.

Mr. Whitehurst, 32, a janito who had been committed fiv times for mental illness in th 1960s, was a known drug use and had a history of voyeurism and indecent exposure. But o the afternoon Mr. Whitehurst wa shot, his real "crime," it seems was running.

His clothes and appearance di not even match the descriptio broadcast of the robber. Som persons said that Mr. Whitehurs had a psychotic fear of anyon in uniform. He was walking i the vicinity of the robbery and when he saw a patrolman, he fled ignoring commands to halt. Police who knew him later said the were used to Mr. Whitehurst fleeing whenever he saw them. Fo 30 minutes, about two doze policemen, responding to the robbery call, searched for Mr. Whitehurst. His life ended behind a abandoned house.

The events that followed the killing, when finally revealed were suspicious. There was n autopsy. The coroner, who saw the body later that night, relie heavily on police reports tha Mr. Whitehurst was killed by shot through the chest. The man's family was not notified even though Mr. Whitehurst wa known to police.

Discrepancies Noted

A relative heard about the killing on the radio. By then, Mr Whitehurst's body had been embalmed. There were wide discrepancies in statements by policemen at the scene. Some said they saw no gun; others said a gun was 27 inches from Mr Whitehurst's hand.

There is even a missing tape A witness testified that she heard a policeman, bending over Mr. Whitehurst, shout to the officer who killed him, "You done shot the wrong nigger!" But the radio log tapes that could have verified it were erased.

Police still maintain that, at the time, it appeared to be such an open-and-shut case that no autopsy was needed, that they routinely erased radio logs for reuse and that there was no necessity to run lab tests to see if the gun alleged to be Mr. Whitehurst's had been fired.

It all might have ended quietly with Mr. Whitehurst's death had it not been for the district attorney, a newspaper publisher and a couple of young reporters, some policemen who testified and others who leaked information, a young black lawyer and a "little old lady" who asked a crucial question on a grand jury.

As the investigation wore on, District Attorney James Evans became so suspicious that, a half year after the killing, he ordered the body exhumed. An autopsy then performed by a state toxicologist revealed that Mr. Whitehurst had been shot in the back.

Months after the shooting, sufficient evidence was collected to bring about an unprecedented indictment in Alabama—three police officers were indicted for perjury relating to testimony in the shooting of a black man.

Rival of Mintoff
Quits Party Post

VALLETTA, April 10 (Reuters).—George Borg Olivier, the former Maltese prime minister, who had led the island to independence from Britain in 1964, has announced his resignation, effective tomorrow, as leader of the opposition Nationalist party.

Mr. Borg Olivier, 65, has led the party for more than 27 years. He will be succeeded by lawyer Edward Fenech Adami, 43.

The Nationalists were defeated by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's Malta Labor party in general elections in 1971 and last September Mr. Borg Olivier campaigned for maintaining ties with Britain and NATO. Under Mr. Mintoff, the island republic is committed to nonalignment.

7.Your promotion.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, April 11, 1977 *

Leaderless Israel

One of the glories of Israel is that despite all peril, its people strain for normality. No matter how menaced their borders, how tense their diplomacy, how strained their economy, the Israelis persist at indulging democracy, vanity, partisan fratricide and petty speculation—all the passions of the comfortable and secure. *But that exhausts* the admiration that can be mustered for Prime Minister Rabin's recent management of the affairs of his state, party and household. He has betrayed the trust of his people and of millions of Americans for whom the health of Israel is a matter of deep concern.

Dollar bank accounts abroad, though illegal, are apparently no novelty in Israel. For all we know, the Rabins held theirs in Washington for the understandable purpose of buying clothes and taking home gifts from their numerous visits. Other leading Israeli officials have been more lax and more extravagant. In magnitude, Rabin's offense is said to have been no greater than careless driving in traffic. But as a political actor, he was reckless. When first challenged, he lied: when challenged again, he could no longer lead the already battered and scandal-ridden Labor party into elections only six weeks away.

So a brilliant career, a shrewd strategic mind and two years of prime ministerial training for a delicate time of Middle East negotiations have been squandered. Rabin was right to take solace from his record as army chief of staff and ambassador to Washington and for leading his people out of the doldrums following the 1973 war. But the purpose of all this service was negotiation for peace, which Israel cannot genuinely pursue without a strong leadership whose mandate derives from a significant electoral victory.

The chances that the Labor party, or any other party, would be able to claim such a mandate from next month's voting were never very bright. They now seem dim indeed. The chances that Defense Minister Peres can hold the labor party together are equally dim. The factionalism that has plagued Israeli politics for a decade was to have been reduced by the early call for elections and by the unprecedented nominating convention at which Rabin edged out Peres for the party leadership last February. Now the Israelis are politically worse off than they were in 1973, after war had ended the careers of Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan and *left them for the first time since independence* without commanding figures.

The United States cannot ignore these melodramatic events that bear on the political and diplomatic strength of a nation to which it is massively committed, but neither can it be deterred by them from pressing ahead along the path already outlined by President Carter.

In recent talks with both Rabin and President Sadat of Egypt, Carter looked past the Israeli election to a Geneva conference at which the parties would be invited to agree to the substantial withdrawal of Israeli forces, virtually to the 1967 frontiers, in exchange for a genuine peace, including full recognition and commercial and cultural ties between Israel and its Arab neighbors. *In the years that it would take to reach this* goal, the President would press the parties for interim acts of peace and withdrawal and attention to the settlement of displaced Palestinians.

The first Israeli and Egyptian responses did not greatly raise the odds on success. But there was no alternative, save war, to the President's course. There still is none. If the Israelis can produce only another weak and diplomatically shackled government, they are going to find Washington designing their security interests and negotiating positions. If they would retain the shaping of their own future, and find statesmanship in their present confusion, it must be in a leader who can persuade his people that security lies in a negotiated peace and in firm partnership with the United States. The recurrent suspicion in Washington that the Israelis cannot rise above petty politics to face their most critical issues must be finally confronted as directly as were the charges against Rabin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ambassador Young on the Run

Ambassador Andrew Young's continuing clarifications, amendments and apologies for statements made on the run are becoming harmful as well as tedious. It being impractical for the country's chief United Nations delegate to cease making statements, we suggest an end to the running. Some say the compulsion to make headlines betrays a desire to run for higher office. We think, on the contrary, that Mr. Young *values* his job and is chasing an idea, a worthy idea, at that. His willingness on occasion to look foolish or ill-informed is widely admired as a part of his charm, but Mr. Young himself should now consider slowing down, to protect—and finally define—his animating idea.

A diplomat, as Harold Macmillan once observed, is "forever poised between a cliché and an indiscretion." To save us from the former, Mr. Young has treated us to quite a few of the latter. He termed Cuba's troops in Angola a stabilizing force, while President Carter seeks their withdrawal; he proposed that the United States and black Africans design the next government of Rhodesia, while the State Department works for black-white negotiations under British, rather than American, leadership; he fumbled the same issue when he blamed Henry Kissinger for leaving this "burden on Britain's back," and now again when he called the British "chicken" on racial issues and guilty of more institutionalized racism than any people in history.

The clichés from which Mr. Young is rightly running merit desertion. There is *the personal cliché of conduct* becoming a United Nations representative, which the late Adlai Stevenson admirably summarized as "protocol, alcohol and Geritol." And there is the *official* cliché of American policy toward the Third-World majority at the United Nations, which might be described as "capitalism-with-a-heart will save you from Communism." Mr. Young's better idea is to regain the affections of the poor countries and to promote the cause of human rights, particularly in Africa, but accepting in word and deed the premise that racism —*rather than capitalism, Communism or* imperialism — is the operative concern throughout much of the world.

This, too, is oversimplification. But it is an important corrective for American policy calculations. Mr. Kissinger recognized as much last year when he turned American policy from the side of whites to that of blacks in several African situations. Mr. Young, being black, a veteran of the American civil rights struggle, a preacher, a man of generosity and humor, and, not least, the holder of a political debt from the President of the United States, could make the conversion credible. He must define his idea, so that policy can be liberated from those who cannot see beyond the color red in every tribal conflict and those who perceive a *big-power confrontation in every* small-nation fragmentation. Then he must apply the idea to the difficult problems of Africa that divide not only black from white but also black from black.

Mr. Young is uniquely placed to bring off these feats, as long as he does not wear out his welcome in Washington and his credibility everywhere else. The United States *will surely survive his indiscretions, but un*less he minds his words the clichés he deplores will survive as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S. Nuclear Policy

President Carter has acted bravely and consistently in deciding to postpone the development of nuclear fuel reprocessing and the fast breeder reactor. The decision will greatly enhance his standing in his attempt to slow the proliferation of nuclear weapons for he is now in a position to argue that the United States has voluntarily forsworn the very technologies he is trying to deny to the Third World.

—From the Observer (London).

* * *

With his initiatives on human rights, he has challenged most of the post-(Second World) war history of Soviet-American relations and has complicated his efforts to secure a *level of disarmament. Now his policy* statement on nuclear proliferation overturns several of the premises on which, perhaps somewhat unthinkingly, the rest of the world has been proceeding. As it happens, we take issue with some of the President's own assumptions in both areas. But from his supremely influential position, he has carried debate about fundamental world questions out of chancelleries and secret think-tanks into the marketplace. It is precisely what a new American President should be doing, but what none (including Kennedy) has done so radically since the (Second World) war.

— From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

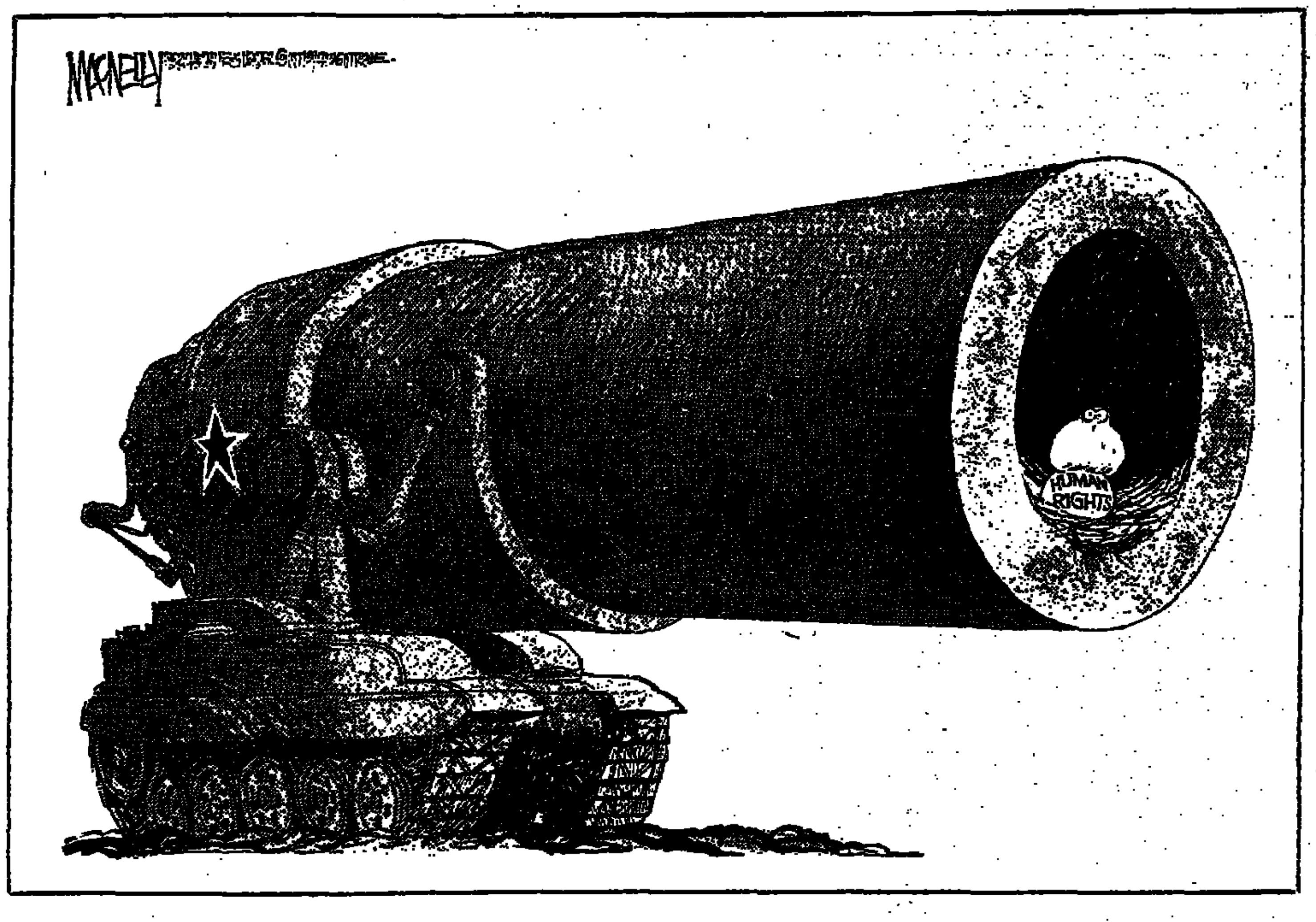
April 11, 1902

BERLIN—The tariff commission has passed favorably upon a clause in the tariff bill which is intended to entirely exclude importations of fresh and canned fruits from the United States. The clause is ingeniously worded so *as to conceal the real motive. For fruits* coming unpacked or in sacks no duty is charged. But there is a duty for fruits arriving in cases. Naturally all fruit from the United States must be packed.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1927

LONDON—It is expected that Mr. Winston Churchill will receive a certain amount of sympathy in the House of Commons tomorrow when he will explain the deficit of more than £36,000,000 for the last financial year, which *is largely due to the havoc caused by the* general strike and the coal stoppage: but a really serious effort that will tax all his powers will be an explanation of the failure to reduce certain expenditures.



'An Insolent Abundance of People'

By C.L. Sulzberger

ST. TROPEZ, France.—The population problem is not exactly new. In the 5th century BC, Euripides, in his great play "Orestes," explained the Trojan war accordingly: "The beauty of Helen was a pretext for the gods to send the Greeks against the Phrygians and to kill many men so as to purge the earth of an insolent abundance of people."

It is astonishing for us in what we fancy to be our overcrowded world to think that ancient Greece's city-states also felt hemmed in; but then their resources were minimal and life was not organized to support many people. Only in the early 19th century did Thomas Malthus, an English parson, extrapolate a theory that mankind was dooming his own species to starvation.

Although the world population exploded from about 750 million *in 1750 to an estimated 4 billion* today, the tripling of food yield per acre, thanks to introduction of fertilizers, staved off the bleak Malthusian reality. But present forecasts see population growing at an exponential rate, approaching 7 billion by 2000 AD.

Nature's Means

In former times war and epidemics were nature's means of helping humanity from choking to death. Sparta defeated Athens thanks more to the spread of a fatal disease in the Athenian *army than to the skill of its* own generals. The Roman Empire's decline and Spain's conquests in southern America were facilitated by infectious plagues.

Moreover, war itself was rarely effective in so reducing the number of inhabitants in a given area as to ease its economic problems. In every European war prior to this century deaths from disease *far outnumbered those caused by* battle. Even in the last 60 years, with two bloody world conflicts plus starvation and epidemics, population continued to mount.

Modern war has even had the beneficial spin-off of spreading knowledge of new medical and sanitation techniques so that deaths from familiar maladies such as typhus, tuberculosis, *measles and scarlet fever have* all declined. Furthermore, although population grows faster than available food, nutrition has improved with products like miracle rice and, faulty as they remain, distribution systems get better.

These developments make life happier for those who receive their benefits but they also accelerate population growth by reducing infant mortality, fatal diseases and extending the average life span. It is obvious that, in the common welfare, there must be more effective pressure to restrict the rate of human increase.

Starting from opposite ideologi*cal poles, both Marxist and Ro*man Catholic teachings discourage population control. The Marxists contend that were the earth's resources properly used there would be no limit to the population it could support—although it will have 13 billion inhabitants a century hence. And the Vatican is opposed to any artificial means of seeking to *limit births.*

It is both logical and reasonable for developed countries, most of which are near to attaining stable population levels, to insist on curbing the rate of increase of inhabitants of poor lands they are now helping. There is nothing of a "colonialist" mentality about this; simply common sense. Bangladesh, teetering on the continual brink of famine, will be no happier with doubled numbers.

Many positive things can be achieved to ease the inevitable problems even regulated growth will bring. For example, the largely barren Sudan has a soil of such chemical balance that, if nourished by sufficient water, it could become the greatest agricultural region known. Less than 8 per cent of Brazil's enormous land area is being farmed.

Vast and underpopulated Libya could eventually support millions. There are also other deserts to be irrigated. And, despite water shortages almost everywhere, enough ice exists atop Antarctica and in the Polar and Greenland icecaps to sprinkle the entire world, if means are found to transport and unfreeze it.

It is necessary to act in these neglected areas in a constructive way just as it is also necessary to act in curbing global birth *rates in a restrictive way.* Cynically speaking, war does not produce the result of purging the earth, mentioned by Euripides. It simply horrifies, destroys and brutalizes mankind and his accomplishments without even noticeably reducing its numbers.

On the contrary, ugly jingoism, nationalism, xenophobia and other nasty human characteristics are encouraged by *the feel*ing of being overcrowded that encompasses an increasing part of the earth. Indeed, ethologists like Robert Ardrey and Konrad Lorenz have demonstrated that overcrowding develops aggressive tendencies among many types of animal, not only insolently abundant mankind.

Carter's First 80 Days

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In these 80 days from inauguration through Easter, President Carter has irritated big business, big labor and the Russians. This probably helps explain why, having acquired such prominent and popular enemies, his personal and *political standing with the Ameri*can people has increased so much in less than three months. Nobody seems to be going for him but the people.

He seems to have figured out his political problem very carefully. He is nice to everybody and beholden to nobody—the surest formula for political success in this country. He is not trying to *impose any ideological philosophy* on the nation; it is not clear that he has one. He is aware of the confusion, waste and discontent of American life, but he is careful not to choose up sides.

His latest tiff with big labor, or rather organized labor's recent public attack on him, illustrates the point. They complain about his Cabinet—too many big business types. They do not like his economic recovery program with its $15 billion tax cuts and federal spending—they wanted at least double that amount.

Business Pleased

They want him to concentrate on full employment, but think he is concentrating on inflation. Meanwhile, big business is surprised and pleased by his economic and social restraints in these first 80 days, but fears that this is merely a passing phase, and that his energy program, his environment and consumer policies, and his tax policies will hit big business later.

Washington is baffled by all this. The Republicans assumed that Carter would be a "big *spender," yet he has been very* cautious. The Democrats assumed that he would concentrate on unemployment rather than inflation, but he has done neither. The Pentagon assumed that he would be easy on the Soviets, but he has been very tough on Moscow, so he finds himself in an odd situation.

Mike Blumenthal at Treasury, Bert Lance at the Office of Budget and Management and Charley Schultze at the Council of Economic Advisers, have all been arguing for economic stability, and an anti-inflation rather than a full-employment policy. And Carter has been going along with them, even though he promised full employment earlier than it now seems possible.

This troubles George Meany at the AFL-CIO, and infuriates his presumptive successor, Lane Kirkland, the secretary-treasurer of big labor, who suggested the other day that Carter had been unfaithful to big labor that had put him into the White House. But Jimmy Carter never promised the AFL-CIO anything except that he would listen to big labor's arguments. George Meany said this on national network television. There were no commitments during the election campaign. All that was promised by Carter, he said, was that Carter would be available to listen to big labor's arguments, and President Carter has been faithful to that promise.

The President has made the same promise to the leaders of *the Congress, Republican as well* as Democratic. He has opened the White House door, not only to the congressional leaders and the labor leaders, but to the mayors of the big cities, the governors of the states, the critics in the universities and the reporters of press, radio and television.

The interesting thing about Carter is that he seems to reject *all the* normal assumptions of national and even world politics. He does not think there is an inevitable conflict between Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, the Communist world and the capitalist world, the rich industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere and the poor agricultural nations of the south.

New Order

He thinks he can win the confidence of the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; of the Russians and the Chinese; of Eastern and Western Europe; of Israel and the Arab nations—or at least that he should try for a new national and world order.

All this seems noble but preposterous to many of his political contemporaries, *but Jimmy Car*ter seems determined to change the questions of domestic and world politics, even if he cannot win.

He has challenged the Congress to stop appropriating billions for domestic pork barrel projects at home which he thinks the United States cannot afford. He has challenged the Soviets to control the arms race and compete for the aid of the impoverished nations. He is about to introduce an energy program in the United States that will infuriate the country and produce one of the most savage political battles in Washington of this century.

But, right or wrong, you have to give him credit. In his first 80 days, he has changed the questions of both domestic and world politics, and whether he wins or loses, this is some achievement.

Letters

Energy Debate

In the so-called "Energy Debate," the idea of energy conser*vation is being offered as a "cure"* for our energy shortage. It is however a misleading cure.

The civilization and culture which we have in the U.S.A. is founded on the use of non-human energy to increase each individual's capability to produce and perform those things which contribute to a "standard of living" —that is, to produce adequate food, shelter, agreeable working conditions, leisure, etc. The sources of energy which this civilization and culture are at present using will not last very long and without some form of replacement this civilization and culture are doomed. Energy conservation can do no more than slightly delay this.

The change from our present energy sources to alternatives will take a long time and any suggestion that we have plenty of time to make and implement the choice of alternative is hazarding the very existence of our civilization and culture, which have taken so long to build up. When the exhaustion of our present sources draws near, if we are not ready —too bad; we can't ask for a time moratorium.

This energy conservation also takes no account of the fact that most of the world is "conserving" energy on a scale we have not experienced—because they haven't got it—and is paying the price now in living conditions we should not like to experience.

At least one alternative energy source is available and can be put into use in time—the breeder reactor. Its use is being questioned on "what-if" grounds. There will be no "what-if" when we run short of energy and there will be no second chance.

If we abandon or slow down the breeder, we hinder the majority of humanity from climbing out of their low standard of living. *Can we call this moral leader*ship?

The only form of conservation that makes any sense is that of population—an attempt to stop the disastrous rise in the world population. If the United States does not vigorously press any form of promising energy and its use and does not persist in attempts, world-wide, to limit populations and increase living standards, it is in for big trouble and it will then have very, very few friends.

The United States is trying to take the lead in "Human Rights." I suggest that a large fraction of the world's population is not yet really interested in Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness, but *would settle, at first, for the right* to have enough to eat.

This is dependent partly on a supply of energy. Abandonment or delay by the United States in the only energy source which is proven and which can supply the demand for many generations—the breeder—is a weird way of expressing concern for "Human Rights."

R.P. SAXE,
Venelles-le-Haut, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

If the Shoe Fits

We Waverley Rooters don't take kindly to the headline (IHT., March 31): Waverley Root: A Problematic Sweet Innocent Nut.

AL HIX.
London.

Franco Not Dead

My God, Francisco Franco is *not dead!* He's reincarnated in John Davis Lodge (IHT, April 4) as he was in 1936.

LEOPOLD DO ARAGON.
Skärholmen, Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribun
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F.
R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08
Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280.930 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 34.231

The Turmo
In Mideas
Gets Wors

By Joseph Kraf

WASHINGTON—Moderate
ers in the Mideast a
definition wobbly at home
it doesn't help them a bit
they are also obliged to a
in public the hard questions
President Carter has put fo
about the true nature of
the issue of borders, and th
of Palestine.

Last week the risks of pl
that kind of international
ball in the area were doubl
derlined. Thursday there wa
resignation of Prime Mi
Yitzhak Rabin in Israel;
there was an untoward vi
Washington by President
Sadat of Egypt.

Prime Minister Rabin hea
shaky coalition. He cam
Washington last month an
the wet mitten from Pre
Carter on the issue of a
land for Palestine. Whe
anguishing issue of corrupt
his family arose, he gave
leadership. Now nobody ca
what result will emerge fro
Israeli elections on May 1
more so as the opposition
Menachem Begin, is grave

As to President Sadat, h
been the Arab moderate pa
cellence, a highly agreeable
tleman with a distinct fla
flattery and high-sounding
biguity. Henry Kissinger
the most of these qualitie
never posed hard, direct que
to Sadat—least of all in
He accepted as genuine the
and profuse references to
friend Henry." These crea
glow which made possible
ed agreement with Israel.

The Flattery

In Washington last week,
laid it on with the sam
trowel. He spoke of Pre
Carter as "a great statesm
"sweet man," "an inspiratio

But the flattery got now
President Carter did not
Sadat commitments on the
he sought or on the econom
he needs. On the contrary
questions the President had
lier posed were put to Sad
public and in private.

In replying, Sadat unders
ably spoke with forked to
He talked of "normalizatio
relations with Israel, but als
plied that meant only "renu
tion of belligerence." He t
of a Palestinian homeland
a "link to Jordan," but in
that meant a Palestinian
tional state with sovereign ri
He spoke of demilitarized
but also of yielding only the
tiny bits of territory.

Apart from the flattery an
stumbling, Sadat tried ou
relatively new, pro-Western
anti-Communist number.
warned against Soviet and C
penetration through the S
the horn of Africa, and Mo
bique and Zaire. But the wa
fell on deaf ears since Sadat
self can raise no barrier ag
such penetration.

So even as he spoke, Sada
into larger roles two other tou
Arab leaders. His double
response to the Carter que
sets the stage for President
Assad of Syria. Unlike S
President Assad minces no
in asserting his belief that
means no more than an e
belligerency, and that b
must go back to exactly
they were before the 1967
He will speak with authority
he meets with President C
in Europe on May 9, for be
now and then he will pro
be strengthening his hand
visit to Moscow.

The other Arab leader wh
takes on new importance is
Fahd, the Prime Minister of
Arabia. Under Fahd the S
have developed an activist fo
policy. They keep Egypt ali
subsidies. They finance th
fort to contain Communist
tration in the Sudan and a
the horn of Africa. In
Sadat's African comments
ed addressed less to the A
ican audience than to his
owners in Saudi Arabia.

Prince Fahd is due to
President Carter in Washi
at the end of May. Whil
has no hangups about reco
ing Israel, he also takes a
tough line on borders, an
speaks as the head of the
on which this country an
allies will be increasingly d
dent for oil for the next
years.

The upshot is a dramatic
onstration of the price paid
you go for broke in the
East. President Carter may
thought he was only setting
noble aims. In fact, as pred
here and elsewhere, his sel
sertion has mainly serve
weaken local leaders who
have most helped him ac
those goals.

هكذا من الأصل

حملة ضد الأصل

Reason for Press Distortions Unclear

Figures Belie China's Reports of Drought

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, April 10.—The great inese drought may have to be lled off for lack of dryness.

Soil moisture and rainfall fig- es show that the highly publi- zed drought is much less serious d extensive than the Chinese ess has suggested.

The figures, obtained from re- ble sources and broken down a province-by-province basis, ow that there is no significant k of water in the regions ere most of China's rice and eat is grown.

Nevertheless, Chinese officials declaring that the drought is most serious since 1949, and y have been issuing calls for s mobilization of peasants d soldiers to fight it.

What is most curious about great Chinese drought of 7 is that the press has been rifying the anti-drought cam- ign in precisely those prov- es where soil moisture levels above average for this time year and drought seems to be problem at all.

7 Million Deployed

The press reported last month, instance, that "Shansi Prov- e is currently deploying more n 7 million peasants to com- the drought." This is diffi- t to understand since Shansi vince received more rainfall n usual during the winter and soil moisture levels have been re than double the average that province.

The soil moisture levels in Shantung, Hopei and Honan Provinces—scenes of great struggles against the drought, according to the Chinese news media—have also been above average since early this year.

The soil moisture and rainfall data suggest that there are three areas—Kiangsu, Anhwei and Hupeh Provinces, west of Shanghai—where rainfall and subsequently soil moisture have been below normal. Only one of these regions seems to be in immediate difficulty.

It is Kiangsu, which normally accounts for almost 10 per cent of China's winter wheat crop, that seems to have the most serious drought problem. Both precipitation and soil moisture have dropped to half the normal level. For unknown reasons, the Chinese national news media have ignored Kiangsu in their accounts of the drought while focusing their attention on provinces where there seems to be no problem.

Precipitation and soil moisture figures do indicate that there might be a problem later this year in the two, normally dry northeastern provinces of Heilungkiang and Kirin. It is still too early to reach any conclusions about these provinces, however.

Problem in South

There may also be a problem in and around the southernmost province of Kwangtung, where both rainfall and soil moisture have been somewhat below normal in recent weeks. Three Kwangtung reservoirs, seen from the air two weeks ago, appeared still to have substantial amounts of water in them, and this month marks the beginning of the rainy season in southern China.

In recent days, the press has given much less coverage to the drought, but the question of why it indulged in such coverage in the first place remains unclear. There are a number of possible explanations.

One is that Chinese officials overreacted to the combination of colder temperatures and lower precipitation than normal last winter. The colder temperatures by themselves probably killed a significant amount of dormant wheat. While the threat receded, the antidrought campaign was being geared up and then it went ahead anyway.

It is also possible the new political regime in China is looking for a much-needed victory on the economic front. This seems plausible in light of the focus of the anti-drought campaign on those provinces where "success" is guaranteed because there was no serious problem to begin with.

Procurement Setup

The anti-drought campaign may also be related to the apparent difficulties the Chinese government encountered last year in obtaining grain from the peasants. The government usually announces in January or February that it has met or overfulfilled the previous year's state plan for grain procurement by means of the tax levy on grain and the purchase of surplus grain. This year there has been no such announcement.

Since last year's grain crop was not bad, the lack of an announcement suggests that the peasants are holding back more grain than usual from the government. This is a centuries-old response to the sort of political and economic uncertainties that were fostered by last year's political turmoil.

So the anti-drought campaign might be part of an all-out effort to increase the deliveries of new and old grain to the state.

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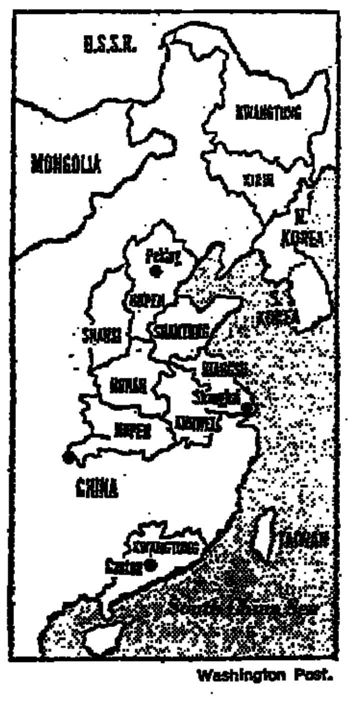

Washington Post.

urther Alienating a Minority

outh Africa Driving Indians ut of Traditional Quarters

By John F. Burns

OHANNESBURG, April 10 T).—At sunset, a muezzin's filters down the narrow colon- led road. Women in saris ap- r on the stoops, watching ir menfolk gather for discon- ate conversation. Occasionally of the men steps forward to e at a pile of smoldering es, sending charred scraps tering in the still evening air.

Along 14th Street in Pageview, heart of Johannesburg's In- n community, little is left now the burning of the rubbish. re than 80 years after the first ople from India settled here, at height of the city's gold rush, owners of the stores strung ong the colonnades have lost ir battle against a move by government to evict them and evelop the area for whites.

The merchants ended their fiance last week, when police h dogs arrived to back up an iction squad. Cries of "Nazi!" nt up as officials directed work- to break into locked stores toss furniture, display cases d boxes of clothing into the eet. Calm was restored by the rchants' agreement to clear ir premises, but not before a nber of youths had been ar- ed.

t was a familiar scene in South ica where the government has ved inexorably to clear other groups from areas reserved whites. According to the In- ute of Race Relations, a non- tisan research group, millions people—blacks, Indians, and ers of mixed ancestry—have n moved from their homes e the government began en- ing strict segregation in the ly 1950s.

Policy Continues

nforcement of the policy of oving "black spots" from white as has not been slowed by gov- ment pledges to abolish racial rimination. On the contrary, ior officials emphasize that, le other aspects of the racial em are modified or abandon- residential segregation will be held at whatever cost.

n Pageview, the policy has voked profound resentment, sing middle-aged merchants to espouse radical views more characteristic of the younger generation. "I could have shot the whole lot of them," said 50-year-old Abdulhay Bulbulia, owner of a 14th Street clothing store, speaking of the police squad that stood by as his store was invaded.

Mr. Bulbulia—there are many merchants here by that name—discussed the situation amid a jumble of clothesracks and shirtboxes, all that was left of a once-flourishing business started by his grandfather. He argued that South Africa's 700,000 Indians must throw in their lot with the country's 18.6 million blacks and abandon hope of fair treatment by whites.

"I may be in the minority in classifying myself black but it's a minority that's growing," he said, stroking his white-flecked beard. "A lot of people around here who would have rejected the idea before have been radicalized by Pageview's experience."

Long Tradition

Agitation against the racial laws has a long tradition among the Indians, who began arriving in South Africa in large numbers in the 1860s, when they were admitted as indentured laborers on the sugar plantations in Natal. An early leader of the anti-discrimination movement was Mohandas Gandhi, who spent 22 years here before returning to India to lead its struggle for independence.

The story goes that Gandhi, a lawyer, was introduced to South African racial laws by a conductor who ousted him from a first-class train carriage on his first day in the country in 1893. His lack of success in ameliorating the system can be measured by the fact that Indians here are still confined to the nonwhite sections of trains today.

In recent years restrictions on travel and resettlement have been lifted and Indians may move freely between Durban, the port city where the majority still live, and other cities in the country. However, like blacks, they are still required to send their children to segregated schools and to use separate facilities at post offices and they are denied access to most hotels, taverns and restaurants.

The most important restriction, however, is the one that limits their right to own businesses or homes in white areas. Under the Group Areas Act, passed in 1950, the government set out to remove nonwhite groups living in such areas and to resettle them in special townships outside the cities.

Beyond Soweto

For the Johannesburg area the designated township is Lenasia, 14 miles from the city center, beyond the black ghetto of Soweto. From its beginnings in the 1950s, Lenasia has grown to a population of more than 60,000, many of them formerly residents of Indian "pockets" in Johannesburg. Its houses vary from near slums to $125,000 ranch-style homes, mostly owned by professionals and businessmen.

Pageview, a block of 15 streets that lies close to railroad yards in the oldest part of the city, was marked for removal early on. But when cost limitations slowed the building of accommodations in Lenasia, the government declared Pageview a slum area and acted to eliminate it under the Community Development Act, which does not carry a provision for substitute housing.

To soften the blow, the government financed the construction of a new shopping plaza for Indian merchants, called Oriental Plaza, about a mile from 14th Street.

.S. Church Asks Africa Boycott

VASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI). The presidents of the two gest Lutheran bodies in the ited States have said that y would seek to discourage any ther U.S. business investment South Africa.

Any addition to investments y strengthens the system [of rtheid] which is so clearly op- ssive of the black population," d Dr. Robert Marshall, pres- nt of the Lutheran Church in erica, who with Dr. David us, president o fthe American heran Church, recently made two-week trip to southern ica.

ast-Bloc Crews et Space Tests

ERLIN, April 10 (Reuters).— first internationally manned iet space flight is being nned for autumn, 1978, a lead- East German space official orted.

The disclosure, a departure m usual East European se- cy, is contained in the army ekly Volksarmee.

Horst Hoffmann of the East rman Astronautical Society te that flights with cosmo- ts from the nine Communist ions would run from 1978 to 3. Potential cosmonauts from t Germany, Poland and choslovakia were now being ined outside Moscow.

United Press International.

GULP—A gargoyle on the side of a building in Constance, West Germany, which used to serve alone as a water drain, is now part of a modern system.

Sweden Seeking 3 in Murder of Bonn Prosecutor

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (Reuters).—Swedish security police yesterday issued a national alert for three West Germans sought in connection with the killing of West Germany's chief prosecutor after reports that the three had been seen in southern Sweden.

Stockholm police have received reports that the three men were seen in the province of Skona Thursday night and since then at a hotel on Sweden's west coast.

A police bulletin said that the three were equipped with false identity cards and believed to be armed and dangerous.

The three suspects wanted in connection with the murder of Siegfried Buback are Guenter Sonnenberg, Christian Klar and Knut Folkerts. Mr. Sonnenberg is also wanted for questioning about the killing of a Swiss Customs official.

Bars New Laws

BONN, April 10 (Reuters).—West German Interior Minister Werner Maihofer yesterday rejected demands for stiffer laws to combat terrorism.

Mr. Maihofer said in a radio interview that a legal democratic state had to use all democratic means to fight terrorism. But he rejected additional laws to combat terrorism in West Germany.

Mass at Notre Dame Disturbed by Protest

PARIS, April 10 (UPI).—Two French women, described by police as admirers of the West German Baader-Meinhof gang, staged a brief, noisy demonstration today during Easter mass at Notre Dame Cathedral.

Shouting political slogans, the two rushed to the central portion of the cathedral where François Cardinal Marty, the Archbishop of Paris, was celebrating mass assisted by four auxiliary bishops. Members of the congregation restrained the two women. The police identified them as Véronique Boucher and Dominique Poirel, both 27.

2 More Charged In Broglie Affair

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—Two more persons have been charged in connection with the murder of former French Minister Jean de Broglie.

The examining magistrate investigating the Christmas Eve murder charged Alain Beaumier, lawyer of a suspect already in custody, with suborning a witness, destroying evidence and complicity in destruction of evidence.

But the magistrate refused a police request to detain him. Mrs. Nelly Azerad, a Paris cardiologist, was charged with destroying evidence. She was not allowed bail.

Mr. Beaumier represented Pierre de Varga, a former business associate of Mr. de Broglie, 55, who was detained for questioning shortly after the murder and later charged with complicity. He is still in detention.

Comecon Notes Slower Growth

BERLIN, April 10 (Reuters).—The nine-nation Communist trade unit Comecon has announced a gross industrial growth rate of 6 per cent last year—the first year of its members' current five-year plans.

The figure, below the levels attained during the previous plan period, ending in 1975, reflected a switch of emphasis in many Soviet-bloc countries from high gros production to better quality.

A Comecon report published by the East German party daily Neues Deutschland showed that output in the key areas of energy, machine-building and the chemical industry grew faster, at rates of 7, 10 and 8 per cent, respectively.

Ethiopian Rebels Free Two Health Workers

OTTAWA, April 10 (Reuters).—Rebels in Ethiopia have freed a Canadian helicopter pilot and a local health worker kidnapped Thursday, the Department of External Affairs said yesterday.

It said that both men were unharmed but it did not identify the rebels. The two men were kidnapped while on a smallpox eradication mission for the World Health Organization southeast of Addis Ababa, the department said.

Investigates Story in Gambia

Briton Sees Little Basis in Fact for 'Roots'

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—"Roots," the best-selling book in which U.S. author Alex Haley traces his ancestry to West Africa, "has little basis in provable fact," said the London Sunday Times.

The newspaper said that reporter Mark Ottaway traveled last week to Juffure, the village in Gambia where Mr. Haley wrote that his ancestor, Kunta Kinte, lived before he was abducted by slavers in 1767 and taken to America.

Mr. Ottaway also checked Gambian archives, British colonial records and British shipping records, the Times reported. Gambia gained independence in 1963 after 120 years as a British colony.

The investigation cast "grave doubts about the core section" of the book, the newspaper said.

"Roots," published last fall, quickly rose to the top of the best-selling list. A serialized television movie based on the book became the most watched show in U.S. history.

Mr. Ottaway claimed that the real Juffure of 1767 differed fundamentally from the ancestral village of Mr. Haley's book.

No Remote Eden

"Far from being a remote Eden untouched by white civilization, the real Juffure was a white trading post surrounded by white colonialization," he wrote.

Mr. Ottaway added that, "insofar as the inhabitants of Juffure were involved in slave trading, it was not as victims but as collaborators with the whites," helping them capture slaves from farther up the Gambia River. It was, therefore, improbable that any resident of Juffure would have been captured by slavers in 1767, he concluded.

The reporter said that Mr. Haley chose 1767, not because it could apply to information he was given in Gambia but because it was the only year that could fit the author's research in the United States.

Mr. Haley's research indicated that his ancestor must have been shipped to Annapolis, Md., before 1768. The only ship which Mr. Haley could trace that made the voyage from Gambia to Annapolis during the 1760s had done so in 1767.

"In other words, Haley simply found an African event to fit his American research," Mr. Ottaway said.

The reporter claimed that Mr. Haley relied on a man he believed to be a "griot," one of a series of oral historians who pass family history from father to son, for the vital link in tracing his ancestry to Kunta Kinte and Juffure.

'Notorious Unreliability'

But Mr. Ottaway said the man was not a griot. Instead, he was "a man of notorious unreliability who knew in advance what Haley wanted to hear and who subsequently gave a totally different version of the tale."

The man died about nine months ago, Mr. Ottaway said.

The Englishman said that when he spoke with Mr. Haley yesterday of the differences, the author "was prepared to concede the certainty or at least probability of all of them and feels that he himself may have been misled during his researches in Gambia."

But he quoted Mr. Haley as saying, "In the end, I felt I could only write what I was told. Neither you nor I know exactly what happened. But I stand by "Roots" as a symbol of the fate of my people."

Few U.S. Historians Upset by Charges

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—A number of U.S. historians did not seem upset yesterday when they were told of charges by the Sunday Times that there were serious factual errors in Mr. Haley's book. Most said that, regardless of errors, the historical essence of the book was truthful.

"It's a work of fiction," Harvard's Prof. Bernard Bailyn said or "Roots." He added that "its importance is as a work of fiction and a very powerful one. I don't think its importance rests on whether or not such and such a ship was in such and such a place. I don't give a damn if they don't find the ship he names. It's a powerful book for other reasons altogether."

He went on: "This account is the author's perception of the meaning of slavery and the account is one of sensibility. I don't think it turns on details. It turns on a state of mind and there's no documentation of that."

Necessarily Novelized

Mr. Haley has never contended that his book is an exact history based in every instance on documentary evidence. In the concluding pages of "Roots," he wrote: "To the best of my knowledge and of my effort, every lineage statement within "Roots" is from either my African or my American families' carefully preserved oral history, much of which I have been able conventionally to corroborate with documents. Since I wasn't yet around when most of the story occurred, by far most of the dialogue and most of the incidents are of necessity a novelized amalgam of what I know took place together with what my researching led me to plausibly feel took place."

Robert Fogel, another Harvard professor and co-author of "Time on the Cross," said: "I thought 'Roots' was the best historical novel ever written on slavery and I say that not to demean it, because a first-rate historical novel can frequently give you a better sense of historical knowledge than carefully researched history."

Mr. Fogel said he believed that publisher and author had erred in "going along with" a description of the book as a kind of history but he suggested that it would be wrong "to diminish the book" by pointing out that there were many errors.

"That charge should not be accepted glibly," he warned. "The burden of proof is on those who bring the charges."

"Any knowledgeable historian can go through the work and point out a lot of mistakes," he continued. He said that "roots" was "a good novel by a man who had done more research than most authors of historical novels," and he added: "I never applied to it the standards I would have if it had been written by Vann Woodward or Oscar Handlin."

'A Fraud's a Fraud'

Mr. Woodward, a professor at Yale, could not be reached for comment.

Prof. Handlin, who teaches at Harvard, was asked whether he agreed that the standards should be different.

"A fraud's a fraud," he replied.

He did not know details of errors alleged but, noting that the book had been extensively reviewed, he said: "The historians say, 'Well, the anthropology must be correct.' But if you add them together, there are a lot of interesting elements which raise the question of how a book like this became successful.

"Most historians are cowardly about reviewing history books. The whole idea of being factual about material has gone out the window. Historians are reluctant—cowardly—about calling attention to factual errors when the general theme is in the right direction. That goes for foreign policy, for race and for this book. I think it's a disgrace. I said this about eight years ago and it's gotten worse."

At Yale, Prof. David Davis, author of "The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution," said: "One could take almost any history and go over it with a fine-tooth comb and come up with errors or points that are debatable. To be scholarly or pedantic, you can make all kinds of qualifications. The problem is we all need certain myths about the past and one must remember how much in the myths about the Pilgrims or the immigrants coming here has been reversed."

Redress the Balance

He suggested that Mr. Haley's book had done much to redress the balance in popularly held views of slavery.

In her review of "Roots" in the New York Review of Books, Prof. Willie Lee Rose of Johns Hopkins University argued that the village Juffure, described in Mr. Haley's book, was nothing like the pastoral village described. She suggested that the section on the principal character's childhood "owes more to modern anthropology than to history," and cited other errors of background: Cotton fields as described in "Roots" were not to be found in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, in 1767; wire fencing as described in the book was not in general use until about a century later; the words "cracker" and "red-neck" were wrong for place and time.

"These anachronisms are petty only in that they are details," Prof. Rose wrote. "They are too numerous and chip away at the verisimilitude of central matters in which it is important to have full faith."

Alex Haley

Lockheed Warns Shareholders on New Disclosures

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (AP).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has warned shareholders that a federal grand jury inquiry could reveal further bribery scandals which could "significantly impair" its ability to get future orders and otherwise damage its financial condition.

In last year's annual report, the aerospace company disclosed that it is under investigation by a grand jury in Washington. Employees and former employees of the company have been subpoenaed to testify, it said.

The investigation could mean "further disclosure of identifying details of foreign payments and scandals" that could "significantly impair the company's ability to obtain future orders," the report said.

Lockheed has been implicated in scandals involving overseas payoffs. The firm said it is furnishing documents to the grand jury as well as to the Federal Trade Commission in connection with alleged multimillion-dollar bribes and questionable payments abroad.

The report noted that a special committee of outside directors is preparing a report for Lockheed's board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. District Court in Washington. The report, due April 30, concerns previously disclosed company payments of an estimated $25 million to obtain foreign business.

Parliament Adjourns

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—The British Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holiday and will resume its session April 17.

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Haley Goes to London, Set For Battle With Detractor

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Alex Haley went to London today and is girding for an intellectual battle.

"I rather welcome going," he said in an interview. "In fact, I'm happy I'm going to London right now, when this thing comes out, because I hope what will happen, I hope I can get on a show with this gentleman—head up."

The gentleman Mr. Haley is anxious to confront is Mark Ottaway, a reporter for the Sunday Times of London who wrote an article in today's issue saying that Mr. Haley's best-selling book, "Roots" was less factual than people had been led to believe.

"People are seeking now to explode 'Roots' whole thing," Mr. Haley said. "Because this has shaken people, really shaken people."

Mr. Haley conceded that "there are dozens of errors in the book," but he contended that he had made no errors knowingly and said that his intention had been to write "a symbolic history of a people."

He contrasted his "carefully researched, laboriously developed" book with "a Tarzan-and-Jane image of Africa" that, he said, had been a feature of the U.S. cultural milieu for generations. And he expressed the hope that errors in his book would not detract from his basic theme.

"It would be a scoop to beat all hell if 'Roots' could be proved to be a hoax, and that's one of the reasons why it was so important to me to document as best I could," the writer said.

"I will just sort of broadly speaking stand behind the fact that I did do nine years of serious sincere research and, to the best of my ability, drew together what I inferred to be the most accurate information I could obtain.

"Some of it, a great body of it, was verbal. When you're working, say like you're going in old villages and you're querying old men through interpreters for their sort of like folklore accounts of what happened a century before themselves, you obviously are getting interpretive fact and that is exactly what I did; there are no written records."

U.S. Senate Study Questions Value of Bases in Philippines

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—A Senate staff study questions the value of keeping Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines—a mainstay of U.S. air power in the Pacific—unless the United States intends to maintain the capability to launch Vietnam-type military operations on the Southeast Asian mainland.

The report, prepared for Sen. Hubert Humphrey's Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and released Friday, called on the United States to "reassess its national interests in Southeast Asia" to determine the benefits of retaining U.S. military bases in the Philippines, where costs will undoubtedly rise if a new bases agreement is ever achieved.

Administration officials, when informed of the report, said that many officials also question the need of retaining the huge Clark Air Force Base. A senior State Department official said an interagency study on the Philippines is almost completed and a meeting to discuss the results will probably take place soon.

The administration study, one of a series of so-called presidential review memorandums, was aimed at presenting a policy not only on the Philippines but also on the Philippine-U.S. base negotiations that collapsed in December.

Seeks $1 Billion

The negotiations were instituted by the Philippines, whose President, Ferdinand Marcos, wants at least $1 billion in military aid during the next five years plus additional economic aid in exchange for continued U.S. use of the bases.

The Ford administration, which, the study said, had decided that all the bases were vital to U.S. interests in the Pacific, had offered $1 billion, split evenly between military and economic aid.

There are numerous U.S. military installations in the Philippines, dating to the days when the islands were a U.S. possession. The largest are Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base, together with the adjacent Cubi Naval Air Station.

Clark Air Force Base has a total population of 43,680, of whom about 9,500 are U.S. military personnel and civilians. Subic has 6,100 U.S. military personnel.

Congo Prelate's Killing Held Act of Revenge

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, April 10 (AP).—Emile Cardinal Biayenda, archbishop of Brazzaville, was killed March 23 by gunmen who believed he had neutralized the magic powers of Congo President Marien Ngouabi before the President was killed on March 18, a priest said here.

The Rev. Johanny Nana, who attended the cardinal's funeral in the Congo, said that the archbishop had visited Mr. Ngouabi a short time before the President was slain by four men. The priest said he was told that the cardinal's assassins believed that the prelate neutralized magic powers which made the President invulnerable and the cardinal was killed in revenge.

9 Killed in Bangladesh

DACCA, April 10 (Reuters).—Nine persons were reported killed in heavy storms that have lashed Bangladesh since Friday.

Tokyo Aide Says Code Not Broken

TOKYO, April 10 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry has denied a former Australian diplomat's claim that Australia has broken the Japanese diplomatic code and uses the information to its own advantage in trade negotiations, a Japanese newspaper reported today.

The Asahi Shimbun quoted a ministry official as saying, "It is theoretically impossible for foreign nations to break the Japanese diplomatic code." The official admitted that some diplomatic reports made in a much simpler code could have been deciphered.

The Australian, Gregory Clark, said that the Japanese "simply cannot bring themselves to believe that foreigners can or would pry into their secrets."

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Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Ovl the Counter stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representativeinterdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdownor commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AEL Ind		54	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
APF Elec		16	10½	10½	10½	
API Trst	.40e	9	4½	4¼	4½	
ATO pf	.40	55	5½	5½	5½	
Aaron Br	.26e	119	7	6¾	6¾	
Accelr Cp	.80	49	15	15	15	
Aceto Ch		27	21	20½	21	+ ½
Acme El	.40b	41	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Addisn W	.40	35	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Adv Ros		104	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Adven Co		95	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Aero Svs		62	¾	11-16	¾	
Adv Micr		970	24¼	21½	22¼	—2
Aeroson	.06e	8	3½	3½	3½	
Aerfrn		41	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Affil Bnc	.61e	6	15½	15½	15½	
Ag MET		209	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
Agnico		857	7	6½	6 13-16	+9-16
Air Calif		13	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Air Fla		0	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Ala Bncp	1.32	61	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
AlaN Gas	1.40	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Alanthu	.12e	37	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Alask Inl	.24	446	6	6	6	
Alberts	.20		7¼	7½	7½	— ¼
Alex Alex	1.40	172	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Alex Bald	1.20	262	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¼
Allco Inc	.17e	27	11⅝	10¾	11½	+1
Allg Bev		166	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Allerg Ph	.20	221	20	19	20	+ ¼
Il Bncsh	.84	62	28⅞	26⅞	28⅞	
Alld Leis		4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Alld Telc	.60	136	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Allvn Bec	.45	329	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Aloa CrL		95	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Alton Box	1	7	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Amarex		193	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Amco En		135	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Amdahl	.05e	414	26½	25¼	26¼	— ¼
A Appra	.10e	21	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅜
ABT Pa	1b	37	18¼	17½	17¼	—1
AmB Ins	.24	92	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
AmB Lf	.20b	52	5¼	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Am Biom		302	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
m Bldg	.45	43	11	10¾	10¾	

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bohm Inc	.60b	99	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	— ½
BokumR's		455	14¼	12¼	13½	+1¼
Bonza Int		198	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BootheC		514	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
BostCo B	1.04	23	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Bralorn		26	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	—1-16
Brass Crf	.20	58	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Brenco	.80a	83	28½	26¼	28½	+1¾
Brinks	.40	71	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
Broad Fi	.24	52	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Brock Ex		91	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	
BrH ADR	.81e	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Brks Fas	.32	70	9⅛	8¾	9	—
Brks Sca	1	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Brghm um		74	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ½
BrwnTm		179	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
Brwning		41	6½	6	6	— ½
Brunos In	.50	2	14	14	14	
Buckb M		89	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
BuckSL	.16e	263	12	11½	12	
Buckeye	.60	396	11⅛	2	10⅞	+1⅛
BuenCor		1168	5-16	5-16	5-16	
Buffel G	.85e	144	8¼	7¼	7½	— ⅜
BurmaO		1019	1	15-16	1	+1-32
Burns RL	.15	629	16⅛	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Burn Sim		650	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
BurtHk		532	2 3-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	— ¼
BMA	.56	43	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Butler Mt	.80	70	20¾	20½	20½	—
CBT Cp	2.60	35	35½	35½	35½	
CFS Cntl	.20	49	12½	12½	12½	
CPT Cp		85	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
Cabot JP		17	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cate Inc	.40b	65	18	17½	17⅞	— ½
Cal McFd		1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Calboch		55	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Calif Fst	.72	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
CalLf pf	.90	84	10½	10½	10½	
Cal Micro		104	17	16¼	16½	— ½
CalWSv	2.60	27	31	30½	30½	— ½
Cal Wind		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Callon Pll		45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Calny Fd	.05a		9	9	9	
CambM		25	1	1	1	
Camrn Ir	.26	192	28½	27½	28	+ ½
Campus		30	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Cann Mill	.92a	57	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Canon In	.36e	23	51	48½	48½	—2½
Cap Swst		26	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Carboln	.36	13	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Card Pac		337	25¾	24	24¾	—1¾
Carp Pap	.32	12	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Carlrtn C		66	2	2	2	
Cayman		274	1 15-16	1 13-16	1⅞	—1-16
Cedar Pl	.70b	19	16	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Cenlenl		383	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
Cent Cinnl	.36b	54	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Cen Sou	.58	504	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Grantrt	.10r	40	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Graph Cn	.15e	30	14¼	14½	14¼	
Gr Scan		179	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¼
Grave T	.44	0	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
GtAm p	.60b	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Grtr Jrsy	1	31	17¼	15¼	16¼	
GtSo Co	.84	330	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
Green Mt	1.12	24	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	
Grey Adv	.80	16	18½	18½	18½	— ½
Guar Fin	.20a	2	10½	10½	10½	
Guar Nat		23	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Guard Pk	.38	31	11½	11¼	11½	¼
Glf Enrg		52	11½	10¾	10⅞	— ⅝
Gulf Ist	.60	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
HMO Int		107	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
Hach Ch	.20	85	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅝
Hahn EW	.20	179	10	8¼	9⅞	+1¼
HamilEx		47	11¼	11	11	— ¼
HamilP		130	21½	20⅜	20½	—1
Han Dan		30	13	12	12	—1
Hanov In	.24	135	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+ ¾
Harper R	.32	53	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Harlf NC	1	121	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
HartSt B	2.20	9	45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
Hava Cp	.44	120	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Hawi Bnc	.80	97	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Hawk Br	.62b	30	13¼	12	12⅞	— ⅜
Hawth F	.50	46	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Heilgrd		69	¼	¼	¼	
Heanlec		156	28¾	25½	26½	—2¼
Helix Tch		90	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Henred F	.50a	40	16	15¼	15¼	
Herit Bnc	1.0	60	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
Hess Inc	.30		7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hexcel	.55	107	13¼	13¼	13¼	
HiTech		96	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hiber Cp	1.40b	13	29	28	29	
Hick Far	.32	67	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hick Fur		136	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Pepsi BW	.40a	125	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
PerkFd		50	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Perma Bl		92	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Petrsn H	.46	203	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
PetlDev		490	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
Petrolit	.60	41	46½	46¼	46½	
Pettibon	.60	5	21½	21½	21½	
Phila Lf	.50r	139	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Phila Nat	2.10	120	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
Philip Gl		172	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Phnx Cdy		9	10½	9½	9½	—1
Phys Ctl		46	15	15	15	
Pic Save		4410	10½	9¼	9¼	— ¾
Piedmt A	.10e	50	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Pinkrtn	1.50	156	30¼	30¼	30½	— ¼
Pion HiB	.60	1272	21½	20⅜	20½	—1
Pionr SE	.20	744	8⅛	8	8	
Pionr Wt	.70r	250	7¾	6½	7¾	+ ⅝
Pitt NB	1.84	231	35¼	35¼	36¼	
Pizza In		299	8¼	7¼	8	+ ⅛
Plenum	.40	25	7	6½	6½	— ½
Popcil Br	.20e	36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Posl Seal	.05e	62	4¼	3¼	3¼	— ¾
Post Cp	.80	22	17	16½	16½	— ½
Potr Ind	.80	260	39	37¼	37¼	—1½
PowRes		4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Pw Test	.30	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Powers	.70	75	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
Pratt H	.40	42	15⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Proc Met	.26e	237	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Pref Rick	.32	60	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
PremrRes		97	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
Pres GM	1.29e	154	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅛
PresS AD	.13e	256	7½	7	7	— ½
Presto Pr	.24	31	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
Presln Tr		64	21¼	20¼	21	+ ½
Preway	.80	19	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Prime In		206	14⅛	13½	13¼	— ¼
Procs Sys		133	2½	2	2⅞	+ ⅜
Progrs C	.16	76	9⅝	9½	9½	
Protect	.68	278	19¾	18½	19⅞	+1

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SolidSt T		46	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Solomon		31	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Sonoc Pr	1b	44	32	31½	31½	
Sonom Vl		291	4¼	3⅞	4	
Sourc Ca	1.60	425	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
SorcCa pf	2.40	48	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
SoCarIn	.50	52	14	12¾	12¾	— ¼
SoCarNt	.88	52	17½	16¼	16½	— ¾
Soest Pa	1.68	7	27	26½	26½	— ½
Sou Airw		170	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
Sthn Bnc	1.50	31	32½	32	32½	+ ½
Sthn Bks	1.40e	5	20	19½	20	+ ½
S CalWat	1.18	15	14	14	14	

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
UTL Cp		25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Uni Caplt	.08e	327	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Unifi Inc	.15e	97	5⅝	5½	5¼	— ⅜
UnionLtd	.33e	89	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
UnEl Stl	1.40	6	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Un etl	1a	22	13	12½	13	+ ½
Un NPitt	1.20a	38	21½	21	21	— ¼
Un Plant		25	7¼	7¼	7¼	
UnSpl Cp	1.10a	32	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
UnTr Bnc	1.42	7	20	19½	20	
Un ArtTh	.36	26	12	11	12	+ ¾
UnBk NY	1.60	66	21¼	21	21	— ¼
UnBk Col	1.20	69	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
UnCabl T		94	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WrldJ Alf	.40	432	16¼	12½	13⅝	
Wrld Svc	.10e	21	5¼	5	5	
Worth qn	.48	187	23¼	21½	21½	
Wyman G	.70a	51	31	30	30	
Wyo Nat	1.08	14	24	23¾	23¾	
Xomox	.40	119	21½	20½	21½	
Yellow F	.48	564	32	30½	30½	
Younkr B	1.40	26	25½	25	25	
Ziegler	.32a	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
ZionUt B	.92	74	25½	25	25	
Zondv	.10e	52	8½	7½	8	
Zond un		5	10	9		

SEC Chairman Set

WASHINGTON, April 10 (Reuters).—The Senate has confirmed Harold Williams as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, suceeding Rod Hills. Mr. Williams, aged 49, has been dean of the Graduate School of Management at the University of California at Los Angeles since 1970.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Thursday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4360	4.2740	104.13*	50.005*	28.01y	—	6.3020*	97.985*	41.33*
Brussels (c)	36.525	62.8450	15.3075	7.3545	4.1185*	14.7070	—	14.4085	6.0775
Frankfurt	2.3660	4.1024	—	48.0*	2.683x	96.10*	6.533*	94.09*	39.67*
London (z)	1.7167	—	4.1045	8.5455	1525.50	4.2675	62.225	4.3625	10.3450
Milan	887.35	1525.85	371.83	178.57	—	357.14	24.20	349.84	147.61
Paris	4.9710	8.54825	208.250*	—	5.6095x	199.925*	13.6037*	196.0*	82.750*
Zurich	2.5765	4.35975	106.20*	51.015*	0.2857*	102.125*	6.9414a*	—	42.16*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.01375; Escudo: 23.75; Israeli £: 9.42; Peseta: 68.325; Schilling: 16.925; Sw. krona: 4.3745; Yen: 273.35; Norw. krone. 5.3230; Fin. mark: 4.0400; Belgian financial franc: 36.55; Hong Kong $: unq.; Singapore $: 2.46225; Canadian $: 0.94645.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

19. To expedite a delivery.
(An international call means business.)
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AcdmyInsGo		69	1½	1¾	
AmBkrInsFla	.24	9	4⅝	4¾	
ABkrLfFla	.20b		5⅜	5⅝	
AmCapitol	.10e	10	2½	2⅞	
AmCmwlthFn			1⅜	1¾	
AmFidelLfe	.08	7	6½	7¼	
AmFndrsLife	.28	20	15¾	16¾	+ ⅛
AmGuarntyFn		85	3⅛	3⅜	
AmHeritgLf	.32	2	9⅝	9⅞	
AmIncmLfe		11	12¼	13	
AmIntlGrp	.28	98	31¾	32¼	— ¼
AmIntlRein	.16	4	29	30½	— ½
AmInvstLife	.20e		3¾	4¼	
AmNatlFinl	.44		10⅛	10½	
AmPioneer Cp			2	2¾	
AmReinsur	.60	69	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
AmResrvCp	.10	46	3½	3⅞	
AmStatesLf	.44	z18	15⅝	16⅛	
AmUndrwrltr	.40		6¼	7	
AssocMadls		20	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
BenefNatCp s		1	3¾	4½	— ½
BenefStdA	.24	4	7½	8	
BenefStdB	.24	z50	7¼	8	

Insurance Stocks

BMA	.58	16	15¾	16¼	
CalLife pf	.90	6	10⅝	11½	
CarolCaslty	.28		4½	5	
Centennial Cp		76	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅞
ChaseNatLfe	1	5	14¾	15¼	
ChespkLfA	.24		5	6	
ChespkLfB	.24		4¾	5¾	
CubbCorp	1.60	160	34¼	34⅝	— ½
CoastlaCp	.28	277	5⅝	6	
College Univ	.16	5	9¼	10	
ColonlLfeAcc	.32	2	9½	10	
Columbia Natl		6	3½	4	+ ⅛
CombineAm	.80	863	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
ConnGenIns	1.20	126	47½	48	
ContAmLife	1.08		18½	19¼	+ ¼
CotlnStatLfe			4⅝	4⅞	
Criterion Ins			17¼	18¼	
DurhamLife	1	2	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
ERCCorp	.60	41	25½	26½	
Eldorado Genl			1⅝	1⅞	

EmpFirMar	.30	10	9¼	9¼
Empire Gen		1	1¾	2⅛
EmployerCas	1b	2	25½	27
EquitGenCp	.60	21	16	17½
EquitLfeIowa	.84		18⅝	19½
ExcelsiorNY	.60		6	8
FarmHomeLf		6	6½	8
FarmersGrp	.48	150	19½	20¼
FarmNewWL	.24	9	34	36
FidelCp Va		105	3¾	4
FidelUnLife	1	1	20⅛	20⅝
FinlSecGrp	.32	10	6⅞	7⅝
FstAmFin	.40	50	19	20
FstColonyLfe	.48	13	14⅛	14⅝
FstContlLife	.32		7¼	8

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues.)

DM BONDS

(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	104
Australia 8-82	109 ¾
Austria 8¾-87	107 ¼
B.F. Comm. Ext. 8¾-83	105
City of Bergen 8¾-85	107.10
British Gas 6¾-84	101
C F P 8½-85	104
Case Naz. Autor. 8½-82	106
Case Nat. Telec. 8¾-82	106
Copenhagen 7½-86	101.90
Courtaulds 6½-87	94.90
Denmark 8½-82	105.50
Daimler-Benz Fin. 8-85	105 ¾
E I B 7½-86	104
E I B 8-80	105.80
Estel 8½-85	106
Eurofima 8-83	106
Europarat 7-88	99 ¾
Finland 7-87	99.65
Forsmarks 8¼-83	106
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-82	94
I C I Int. Fin. 8½-82	106 ½
Ind. Hyp. Finn. 9-84	105.30
Int. Am. Dev. Bk. 8¼-86	104.35
Johannesburg 8-88	90.55
K H D Fin. Hold. 8¾-87	100 ¾
K L M Int. 8½-85	104 ¾
Montanunion 6½-88	93 ¼
Montanunion 8-82	107 ½
Newfoundland 6½-88	95.70
New Zealand 7-87	104
Norsk Hydro 9-87	109.25
Norway 8¼-80	108 ¼
Oester. Donaukw 6¾-82	99.60
Oester Donaukw 8¾-85	108
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	100 ¼
Philip Morris 6¾-87	102 ½
Philips 8¾-82	110.10
Post-Och Kred.Bk 8¾-88	105.30
Prov Quebec 8½-87	95
Sth Afr Railw 9½-80	102
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8½-83	105 ½
Tenneco 7¾-86	105 ¼
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	104.90
Unilever 8½-87	109
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	106.15
Worldbank 6¾-87	99.60
Worldbank 8-82	106.60
Worldbank 8½-83	106

Units of Account DM Basis

Comm. Urb 8-86	115	116½
C.C.A. 8-85	113	114½
Cred. Nat. 8-86	115½	117
Denmark 8-86	117	119
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¾-85	115½	116½
Escom 8½-86	103	104½
Manitoba 7-89	115	116½
Nancy 8-86	115	118½
Norges 7¾-86	114	116½
Reed 6¾-83	114	115½
S.D.R. 8-86	115	116¾
Apel 9½-85	104	105
Cofiroute 9-89	103	104
Cop City 8¾-85	100¼	101¾
Cop City 9¾-89	103¼	104¼
Cop City 10-79	103½	105
C.C.A. 9¼-85	102¾	103¾
Cop Tel. 9½-83	103¼	104¼
Enso 9¼-84	103¼	104¼
Pohja Tel 9-84	101¾	102¾
G I S 9¾-85	104	105
Helsinki 10-83	104½	106
Iceland 8½-88	100¼	101¼
Iceland 9¼-83	102½	103½
Iceland 9½-86	103¼	104¼
Iceland 10-81	105	—
Imatran 9¾-85	104½	105½
Ind. M. Bk P. 9½-83	103½	104½
Ireland 9½-82	103½	104½
Ireland 9¾-84	104⅜	105⅜

Manitoba 8½-85	104½	105½
Oslo 8⅞-92	102¼	103⅛
Oslo 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Oslo 10-81	105	—
Pechiney 8¾-89	99½	100½
S.D.R. 9½-87	102⅛	103½
S.D.R. 9¾-85	103½	104½
St. Oil Ind. 8-86	100½	101½
Swed. State 9¼-85	104	105

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	82	84
CECA 8-88	101½	103
E N E L 7¼-85	91½	93
Eurofima 7½-81	101	—
Interfrigo 7½-86	96½	98

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

BASF 7½-87	79½	80½
CNA 9¾-87	95¼	96¼
CECA 10½-82	99	100
Charbonnages 10¼-82	100	101
Cim. Lafarge 7½-87	76	77
Créd. Fonc. 10¼-82	99¾	100¾
EIB 7¼-88	76¾	77¾
Parisbas 10½-82	98½	99½
Peugeot 10-83	95½	96½
Québec Prov. 7½-87	75½	76½
Rhône-Poulenc 10¼-80	97½	98½
St. Gobain 10-80	98½	99½
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	98	99
World Bank 7¼-87	77½	78½

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104½	105½
AMRO 9½-79	103¼	104¼
Arbed 6¼-80	97¼	98¼
BP 6-79	97¾	98½
Cons Foods 6½-80	97¾	98½
Eurofima 5¾-79	97	97¾
EIB 9½-79	102¾	103¾
Govers 6½-79	98¼	99
Holl. Inns 6½-79	98	98¾
KLM 6-79	97¾	98½
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104½	105½
New Zealand 6¾-79	98¼	99
Philips 6-79	97½	98½
Sperry 6½-79	99	100
St Brands 6½-79	98¼	99

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	85	87
EIB 7-86	88	90
Burmah 7-88	74	76
Cons. Eur 7-87	85	87
Denmark 6¾-87	84	86
Gr Met. Hot 6¾-87	73	75
Finland 7-87	85	87
ISE 6½-87	78	78
Oslo 6¾-87	84	86
Reed 6¾-87	74	76
Slater 7½-87	57	59

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	103¼	103¾
Ford 9¼-83	102	102½
GMAC 9¼-83	103	103½
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	103⅝	103⅝
Manitoba 9¼-85	102⅝	102⅞
Royal Canada 9½-88	103½	104
Roynat 9½-80	101¼	101¾
Texasgulf 10-86	104¾	105¼
Toronto Dominion 9-83	102⅞	103⅞
Union Carbide 9¼-85	103	103½

Kredietlux Indices

(Base—100, 31.12.1970

	30.3.77	7.4.77
U.C	101.87	102.69
D.M.	101.65	102.12
ECU	100.24	100.55
P.F.	102.45	102.69
P. Lux.	101.56	101.69

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Asun 8¼80	102¼	EurCS 6⅞84	100⅛
Austl 5¾s80	92	EurCS 8⅞96	99½
Austia 8¾93	105¼	EEC 7¾81	101½
Austia 8¼81	102¾	EurInv 9s82	104⅞
Austia 9⅛96	102⅝	EurIn 6¾84	102¼
Austia 6½83	101½	EurIn 8⅞96	98½
Austia 9s96	102	Finlnd 7⅞81	100⅛
BanqF 9⅛80	103¼	Germ 5s80	95
BrazR 8¼87	94	JapnD 8¼81	102⅞
Brazil 10s81	104½	Japan 5—?	[illegible]
Caissc 9⅛80	102½	Mexco 8⅛97	80
Caisse 8⅞84	[illegible]	Mexco 10s80	104¾
Caisse 7.9s81	102½	NZeal 7⅞85	90
Caisse 9.3s96	101¼	NipTT 7⅞81	101½
Chile 3s93f	91⅛	Norwy 7⅞80	104¾
Cuba 4½77f	20½	Norwy 8⅞93r	104
ElFra 9⅞83	101⅞	Nwy 8.85s80	104
ElFra 5.9s86	101⅛	Norwy 8¼87M	102½
Eurofm 9s82	105		
EurCS 8¾79	105½	Norwy 8¾81J	97⅞
EurCS 8⅞83	101⅝	Oslo 5½s78	97¾
EurCS 6⅝84	102⅞	QuebPr 8s78	99⅞

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Apr. 7, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Kaiser Ind	2,225,300	17⅛	16	16⅞	— ⅞
Hou Oil M	552,700	47⅞	39¼	39⅞	—6¾
Asamera O	404,500	12⅞	11¾	12½	+ ⅞
Gt Bas Pet	302,200	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Husky Oil	249,700	24⅛	22	23⅞	+ ¼
Syntex Corp	222,200	19⅛	17½	18½	— ⅛
Fed Resrcs	190,700	6½	5⅞	6½	— ⅞
Champ Ho	163,500	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Genl Explor	147,300	15⅛	13⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Texstar Cp	134,700	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ¼

Volume: 9,579,300 shares.
Year to date: 193,273,530 shares.
Issues traded in 1,123.
Advances: 321, declines: 546; unchanged: 256.
New highs: 53; new lows: 134.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Baybanks	26¼	27½
Cleveland Trust Cp	47¼	48¾
Detroit Bank Corporation..	45¼	46
Fidelcor Inc	24	24½
First Md Bncp	20½	21¼
First Nat Cinn	30½	31½
Girard Company	44¼	45¼
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil	24	25
Lincoln First Banks	21¼	22
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	52½	53¼
Nat City Corporation	41¼	42
New England Merch Boston	13⅛	13⅝
Philadelphia Nat Corp	21⅞	22⅛
Pitts Nat Bank	27¼	27
Prov Nat Corporation	21¼	22
Secur Pac Corporation	27¾	27¼
Shawmut Ass Boston	25¼	26¼
Sta Str Bank Boston	27¼	28¼
U.S Trust New York	23¼	24¼
Un Va Bankshares	17½	18¼
Virginia Nat Bnksh	18½	18¾

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Apr. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	58.54	57.71	58.04	—0.58
Transp.	40.35	39.39	40.29	+0.01
Utils.	40.12	39.90	39.90	—0.34
Finance	53.98	53.22	53.50	—0.44
Composite	53.95	53.20	53.46	—0.46
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	110.56	108.23	109.27	—1.02
20 Transp.	14.06	13.69	13.96	+0.03
40 Utils.	52.58	51.69	52.06	—0.20
40 Financial	11.37	11.13	11.22	—0.10
500 Stocks	99.50	97.43	98.35	—0.86
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	929.36	909.74	916.68	—8.48
20 Transp.	226.09	220.63	224.00	+0.39
15 Utils.	107.65	106.34	107.07	+0.19
65 Comb.	307.05	300.89	304.50	—1.41

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Apr. 7, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Bally Mfg	1,409,800	26⅞	19¼	19⅜	—9⅜
Westgh El	1,214,600	19¼	18¼	18⅝	— ¼
Babcok Wil	725,700	40⅝	38½	40⅝	+ ⅞
Bank Amer	664,700	25⅜	24½	24¾	— ½
Sears Roeb	653,200	60⅞	57⅛	58½	—2¾
Gen Motors	632,200	68	66¼	67¼	— ½
AM TT	589,500	63⅝	62¼	62½	— ⅝
Ford Mot	579,600	56¼	53⅞	54⅝	— ⅜
Gulf Wstn	469,200	13½	13¼	13	— ½
Sony Corp	464,900	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
Gen Elec	463,100	49¾	47⅞	49¼	— ¼
Kresge SS	450,500	32⅞	32	32⅛	— ½
Citicorp	440,300	28⅝	27¼	28	— ⅝
UAL Inc	436,200	20½	19½	20¼	
Texaco Inc	421,100	27	25¾	26⅞	
Dow Ch	413,700	38	36½	36¾	—1⅛
Duke Pow	404,400	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
Exxon	393,800	51	50	50¾	— ¼
Digital Eq	392,600	43¾	40½	42⅝	— ⅝
White Cons	390,800	27¾	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛

Issues traded in: 2,050.
Advances: 613; declines: 1,137; unchanged: 300.
New highs: 63; new lows: 343.

Volume

This week	68,415,770 shares
Last week	66,103,460 shares
1976 same week	103,228,060 shares
1977 to date	1,420,837,382 shares
1976 to date	1,904,112,015 shares
1975 to date	1,459,638,010 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Apr. 14, 1977	4.60	4.54	4.40
Apr. 21	4.66	4.46	4.53
Apr. 28	4.59	4.35	4.42
May 3	4.57	4.41	4.42
May 5	4.57	4.43	4.51
May 12	4.56	4.42	4.50
May 19	4.56	4.44	4.50
May 26	4.56	4.42	4.51
May 31	4.56	4.42	4.51
June 2	4.56	4.46	4.55
June 9	4.56	4.46	4.56
June 16	4.56	4.46	4.56
June 23	4.56	4.46	4.56
June 28	4.57	4.45	4.56
June 30	4.56	4.48	4.59
July 7	4.58	4.54	4.65
July 14	4.63	4.57	4.69
July 21	4.66	4.58	4.70
July 26	4.62	4.60	4.72
July 28	4.69	4.59	4.72
Aug. 4	4.71	4.63	4.75
Aug. 11	4.72	4.64	4.76
Aug. 16	4.74	4.68	4.83
Aug 23	4.77	4.69	4.84
Aug. 25	4.77	4.71	4.38
Sep. 1	4.77	4.71	4.87
Sep 8	4.56	4.46	4.55
Sep. 15	4.79	4.73	4.90
Sep 20	4.69	4.71	4.91
Sep. 22	4.81	4.75	4.92
Sep. 29	4.83	4.77	4.95
Oct. 6	4.82	4.78	4.96
Oct. 18	4.86	4.78	4.97
Nov. 15	4.89	4.83	5.02
Dec. 13	4.97	4.81	5.13
Jan. 10, 1978	5.02	4.97	5.10
Feb 7	5.09	5.03	5.26
Mar. 7	5.13	5.07	5.33
Apr. 4	5.13	5.09	5.37

Chicago Options Table

American Exchange Options

Ignore Past Differences to Cooperate

Kenya, Uganda Battle Coffee Smugglers

NAIROBI, April 10 (AP).—Kenya and Uganda are waging war against a new breed of fortune hunters—coffee smugglers risking death to cash in on sky-high prices.

The growing drain on one of their most lucrative exports has forced the East African neighbors to set aside their differences and join forces against the rampant smuggling of Ugandan coffee into Kenya.

Armed helicopters patrol Lake Victoria, coffee convoys cross the border under guard and smugglers are threatened with firing squads.

But observers say that hundreds of tons of Ugandan coffee are still smuggled weekly into Kenya and the racket is not likely to abate as long as prices on international markets are as high as they are now and the low value of Ugandan currency makes the smuggling worth the risk.

Spectacular Rise

The spectacular rise in prices on international coffee markets during the last 18 months resulted from fears of shortages after frosts damaged crops in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, and civil war ravaged Angola, another major exporter.

In recent weeks:

- Nairobi press reports have told of gun battles between gunships and well-armed smugglers crossing Lake Victoria in canoes. Some canoes have been sunk and their occupants drowned.

One report said that a band of smugglers shot down a Ugandan helicopter, killing a soldier and wounding one. Other soldiers rounded up the bandits, took them to an island and roasted them alive under sacks soaked in gasoline.

- Uganda radio reported this week that 24 persons caught trying to smuggle out 500 bags of coffee would be executed by firing squad. Under the "economic crimes tribunal's decree," anyone diverting coffee and other valuable commodities faces summary execution.
- Until two weeks ago, few road convoys transporting landlocked coffee to the Kenyan port of Mombasa made it. Armed gangsters hijacked virtually every convoy.

Kenyan transport authorities and police finally agreed to provide armed escorts for the convoys on condition that they travel only by day. Twenty convoys, each carrying about 500 tons of coffee, have rolled into Mombasa in the last week under heavy armed guard.

But despite the crackdown, observers say that the smuggling will go on. The bulk of the coffee is ferried at night by canoe on Lake Victoria, which touches on southern Uganda and western Kenya.

"It is simply impossible for the Ugandan authorities to patrol the entire lake," a coffee farmer here said. "And with the international price for the green beans being what it is, you can hardly expect smugglers to call it a day now."

Some coffee is also carried across the border on foot and some smugglers have been caught ferrying coffee aboard huge oil tankers. The bandits who used to hijack truck convoys appear to have successfully switched tactics since security was tightened.

There has been a spate of thefts at coffee factories along the border and some residents there are known to be processing coffee in their homes, using hand machines, and then selling it.

Economic Chaos

Observers said that the flourishing racket results mostly from economic chaos in Uganda and, at first, was largely a Ugandan problem.

Kenya was prodded into action when reports, none confirmed, began spreading that smuggled Ugandan coffee was being sold abroad under the most prestigious Kenyan label or that inferior Ugandan beans were being used to adulterate high-quality Kenyan grades.

Kenya has since tightened up enforcement of its Coffee Act, which makes it illegal to buy, sell or process coffee without a license. The state-run Coffee Board has been given exclusive responsibility for marketing the beans.

For both countries, coffee is of vital economic significance.

Kenya's 1.25-million-bag crop was the country's biggest source of foreign income last year. It earned $213 million—twice as much as the year before and more than double the income from tourism.

Uganda produced 2.8 million bags of coffee last year, more than twice as much as Kenya. But coffee trade officials in Kenya believe that as many as 2 million bags were stranded in warehouses throughout Uganda because of a shortage of rail cars to transport them.

To Illegal Buyers

At the same time, the plummeting value of the Ugandan shilling has made coffee growers reluctant to sell their crop to the state-run Ugandan Coffee Board. So they have turned to illegal buyers instead.

Officials here are unanimous in believing that the key to crushing the racket is Ugandan President Idi Amin's regime.

"If the Ugandan economy picks up, if the Ugandan shilling becomes strong and if their farmers are offered a good price, there is no reason why they should turn to Kenya," said a Coffee Board spokesman. "But until that time, we will have to live with the racket and cope with it as best we can."

Laotian Premier Makes 1st Public Outing at Home

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 10 (NYT).—Premier Kaysone Phomvihane yesterday made his first public appearance since taking office 16 months ago.

The veteran leader of the Communist Lao People's Revolutionary party, almost completely unknown to most Laotians, emerged from his customary seclusion to visit a "Saturday work" site five miles outside the capital. Thousand of people there were digging, by hand, a large canal being built for irrigation of the countryside.

Kaysone Phomvihane took turns at digging the red earth with a spade while moving through the crowd of soldiers, city workers, women and children. Security considerations, generally considered the main reason why he had not appeared in public before, seemed to be laid aside, although soldiers and plainclothes policemen ringed his small entourage. He received a warm welcome, encouraged by official cheerleaders.

Kaysone Phomvihane's visit, like all his other activities, had been carefully planned and arranged in secret and was known in advance to only a few people. Apart from official visits abroad, his daily life, personal background, details about his family and even the whereabouts of his official residence in Vientiane remain a mystery.

Paris Ex-Envoy Held Mad in Killing of Kin

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—Gerard Amanrich, the former French Ambassador to the Vatican who killed his wife and two children two months ago, has been declared insane and will not be tried, an investigating magistrate ruled.

Amanrich, 56, shot his family in his apartment in February and surrendered to police a few hours later. He said that he had tried to kill himself but that his pistol jammed. The former envoy has been transferred to a psychiatric hospital.

Police in Dublin Limit Damage in Bombing Attacks

DUBLIN, April 10 (UPI).—Police said today that they had foiled a wave of firebombing attacks aimed at destroying the commercial heart of the capital.

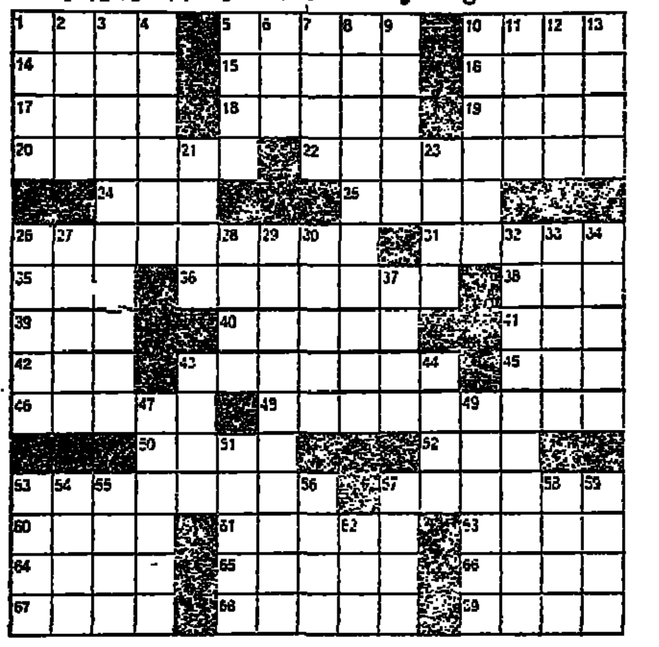
A total of 15 incendiary devices were planted in the city center yesterday, a police spokesman said. Eight exploded, causing little damage and no casualties.

An early tipoff sent squads of police into the city center yesterday afternoon during the peak shopping hours to warn store owners of the danger. But an incendiary device exploded in a drapery store. Police then arrested a 35-year-old Belfast man in whose pocket another device exploded as he left the store. After questioning the man, police discovered other firebombs in city stores and at a railroad station.

Shortly before midnight, six more firebombs exploded. In most cases, the store owners had been alerted and were on hand to fight the blazes, a police spokesman said.

Police refused to speculate on who was behind the firebombing attacks.

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Rudiments
5 Letter or ray
10 Sheep
14 Blazer
15 Alongside a ship
16 Meat for noisettes
17 Fine oilstone
18 Chaliapin was one
19 To be: Lat.
20 Penetrates
22 Looked obliquely
24 U.N. labor body
25 Vases
26 Ring in the new
31 Is not free
35 Stout or porter
36 Capital of ancient Palestine
38 Skill
39 Calendar abbr.
40 Plot
41 Aye's antonym
42 Cockney's desire
43 Tuneful
45 Sesame
46 Boldness
48 Dog or Hamlet
50 Icelandic literature
52 —— de plume
53 Golfing group
58 Kind of hatch
60 Prefix with body
61 Courage
63 —— Islands, part of the Carolines
64 Fall faller
65 —— Unis
66 Seine tributary
67 Wan
68 French income
69 Cheers

DOWN

1 Have the misery
2 Blessing
3 Kind of arch or bridge
4 Historian Henry —— Commager
5 Yaks
6 Arab's robe
7 Sailor's meal
8 Where Romeo met Juliet
9 Courtship
10 Yet
11 Occident
12 Facility
13 Kane's "Rosebud"
21 Hijacks
23 Ancient Peruvian
26 Law
27 Emulate Juliet
28 Word with horse or foot
29 Mix
30 Small drum
32 Niña's sister
33 Retinue
34 Mode
37 Pelvic bones
43 Hospital corpsmen, for short
44 Cardboard boxes: Abbr.
47 Prove to be true
49 Treat or mend
51 Kind of sole
53 Part-song
54 Change for a $5 bill
55 Monument Valley is here
56 Zest
57 Irish Gaelic
58 Word on a door
59 Augments
62 Mel of baseball

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Clear
ANKARA	22	72	Overcast
ATHENS	19	66	Overcast
BEIRUT	23	73	Clear
BELGRADE	9	48	Overcast
BERLIN	2	36	Overcast
BRUSSELS	5	41	Clear
BUCHAREST	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Snow
HELSINKI	—1	30	Sleet
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear
LISBON	14	57	Clear
LONDON	7	45	Variable
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Variable
MADRID	10	50	Clear
MIAMI	26	79	Fair
MILAN	9	48	Cloudy
MONTREAL	0	32	Clear
MOSCOW	17	63	Clear
MUNICH	2	36	Overcast
NEW YORK	7	45	Clear
NICE	11	52	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Clear
PARIS	7	45	Fair
PRAGUE	—1	30	Snow
ROME	14	57	Variable
SOFIA	14	57	Showers
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
TEHRAN	21	70	Fair
TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
TUNIS	16	61	Clear
VIENNA	3	37	Snow
WARSAW	3	37	Overcast
WASHINGTON	13	55	Clear
ZURICH	3	37	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 8, 1977

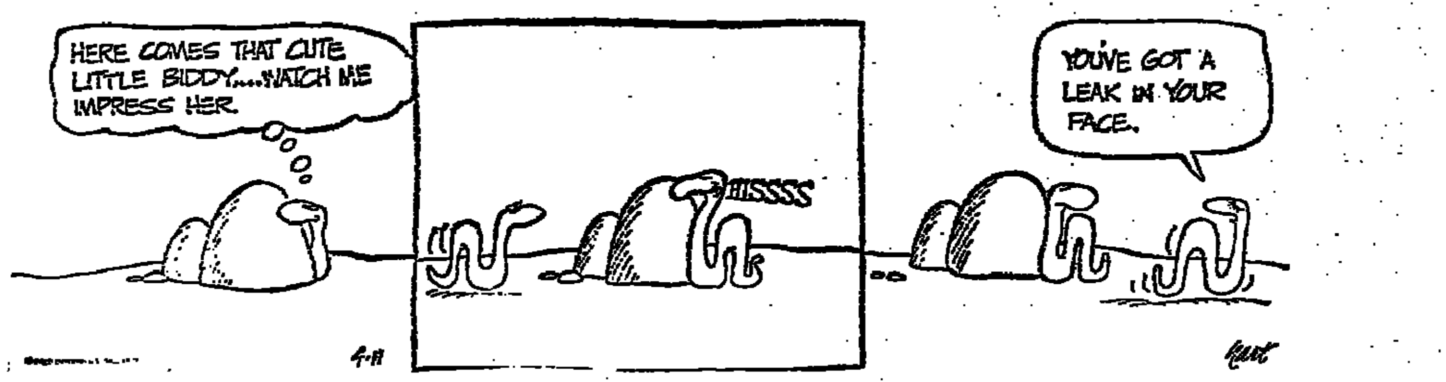
NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.12	5.22
Acorn	14.34	NL
Adv Inv	9.72	NL
Aetna F	7.08	7.74
Aetna Sh	12.82	14.01
Afuture F	8.69	NL
Allstate	8.22	NL
Alpha	10.40	NL
Am Birth	9.69	10.59
Am Eqity	4.83	5.28
American Funds:		
Am Bal	7.92	8.66
Amco	5.28	5.77
A Mutl	9.58	10.47
Bond	14.90	16.28
Cap Fd	6.17	6.74
Grwth	4.39	4.80
Incom	15.94	17.42
ICA	13.1	14.77
N Pers	15.86	17.33
Was M	6.94	7.58
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.94	9.77
Cap Gr	4.01	4.39
Incme	6.41	7.01
Ventr	10.71	11.70
Eq Grt	6.43	7.03
Fd Am	6.51	7.11
Prov	3.88	4.18
Am Grth	5.42	5.24
Am Insln	4.85	5.30
Am Invs	5.51	NL
AInvInc	12.02	NL
AmN Gth	2.71	2.96
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.32	6.91
Incme	7.35	7.92
Spenr	4.42	4.77
Fd Inv	6.58	7.09
Wash	9.85	10.62
Audax	7.67	8.38
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.73	8.40
Inc Fd	4.98	5.41
Stock	5.79	6.33
BLC Gth	10.15	11.10
Babs Inc	1.79	NL
Babs Inv	904	NL
Beacn Hil	8.21	NL
Beacn In	9.23	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.00	NL
101 Fd	5.89	NL
Berk Cap	7.73	8.45
Bondstk	4.76	5.20
Bost Fdn	9.32	10.20
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.64	13.81
Candn	7.45	8.14
Divid	3.04	3.32
Month	14.79	16.16
NatW S	9.85	10.77
NY Vn	11.03	12.04
CG Fund	9.32	10.02
CG Incm	8.51	9.20
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cenly Sh	10.21	1.32
Chall Inv	9.58	10.47
Chart Fd	13.39	14.35
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.15	6.72
Frnt C	3.38	3.69
Shrtd	7.34	8.02
Specl	5.13	5.61
Chemicl	7.02	7.67
CNAMgemt Fds:		
Libv Fd	4.42	4.81
Man Fd	2.47	2.70
Schust	7.16	7.83
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.83	9.65
Fund	9.36	10.23
Grwth	4.60	5.03
Incom	8.73	9.54
Cwlth AB	.98	1.06
Cwlth C	1.47	1.59
Comp Bd	8.69	9.55
Comp Fd	7.36	[illegible]
Concord	12.06	NL
Cons Inv	9.87	10.25
Consiol G	5.44	NL
Cont Mut	6.23	NL
Ctry Cap	11.28	12.33
Davge Fd	7.22	NL
deVegh	30.22	
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.22	13.26
Delaw	11.04	12.07
Delch	9.28	9.72
Delta	4.62	5.05
Dir Cap	4.00	4.37
DodBal	21.67	NL
DodStk	15.62	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.56	12.63
Equit	5.22	NL
Levge	15.04	16.44
Liq As	10.01	NL
Spl Inc	7.20	NL
TxEm	15.54	NL
Thrd C	12.59	13.8
Eagle Gr	9.90	10.82
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.20	8.84
Fours	8.13	NL
Grwth	8.26	8.91
Incom	6.01	6.48
Specl	5.34	6.30
Stock	8.84	9.53
EDIE Sp	15.90	NL
EdsonG	8.62	NL
Egret F	10.61	11.53
Elfun Tr	14.05	
Fairfld	9.37	10.18
Farm Bu	7.95	NL
Federated Funds		
Am Ldr	8.70	8.83
Empir	18.55	
Four E	17.55	
TFre	12.94	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.78	
Capit	8.10	8.85
Contfd	10.41	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dstny	9.28	
Eq Inc	15.28	NL
Magel	22.52	
Mun Bd	10.43	NL
Fidel	15.65	17.10
Puritn	10.80	11.80
Salem	4.76	5.20
Thrift	10.41	NL
Trend	20.62	22.54
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.69	NL
Indust	4.28	NL
Incom	7.74	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.02	5.49
Grwth	6.24	6.82
Incom	8.50	9.29
Stock	6.19	6.95
FstMlt A	7.93	NL
FstMltDl	10.00	NL
Forty Fr	15.66	NL
Fnd Gth	3.83	4.19
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.35	4.75
Incom	10.12	10.25
Mutal	8.83	9.65
Specl	8.51	9.30
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.32	3.58
DNTC	6.40	6.90
Grwth	5.14	5.54
Utils	4.57	4.93
Incom	1.74	1.88
US Gov	9.60	10.35
Capit	2.43	2.62
Equit	3.19	3.44
Frkln Lfe	81	8.75
FdF Dep	7.85	NL
Fundpk	8.11	8.23
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.55	9.24
Impac	8.55	8.81
Ind Tr	10.47	11.44
Pilot	7.95	8.70
GESA S	25.52	
Gen Sec	9.20	NL
Grth Ind	16.76	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.12	4.50
Grwth	6.67	7.29
Incom	7.62	8.32
Hart Gth	10.20	NL
Hart Lev	7.09	NL
Heritge	1.20	
Heldg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	14.75	15.95
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.47	4.89
Incom	3.47	3.79
Trst sh	10.22	11.17
Trst un	2.75	
Industry	2.93	
Inf Invst	8.00	8.74
Inv Guid	8.25	NL
Inv Indic	1.47	NL
Inv Bcs	9.95	10.75
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.05	8.80
Capit S	5.84	6.32
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.91	6.15
IDS Grt	5.16	
IDS ncl	4.45	4.84
Mutl	8.94	9.72
Prog	2.93	3.19
TaE	4.93	5.12
Stock	[illegible]	19.91
Select	9.48	10.19
Var Py	6.17	6.70
Inv Resh	4.98	5.44
Istel	19.10	19.69
Ivy	5.97	NL
JP Grth	10.35	11.26
Janus F	16.83	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.96	9.74
Bond	19.24	21.02
Grwh	5.52	6.02
Kemper Funds:		
Grow	6.83	7.32
Incm	10.84	11.55
MunB	10.64	11.14
Summ	10.08	11.02
Tech	7.05	7.75
TotR	7.77	10.68
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.87	4.23
Cus B1	[illegible]	18.58
Cus B2	19.34	21.14
Cus B4	8.36	9.13
Cus K1	7.64	8.35
Cus K2	4.97	5.43
Cus S1	17.35	18.96
Cus S2	9.22	10.03
Cus S3	7.40	8.09
Cus S4	3.52	3.85
Polar	3.18	3.47
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.94	15.21
Lex Gr	8.34	9.11
Lex In	10.61	11.60
Lex R	14.78	16.15
Life Ins	6.68	7.30
Licoln Natl:		
Sel Am	6.91	NL
Sel Spl	12.30	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.97	NL
Mut	12.75	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Afltld	06	8.70
Brd db	11.24	12.28
Incom	3.50	3.79
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.26	11.22
Incom	9.16	10.01
Muni	10.14	11.08
US Gov	9.82	10.73
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.02	8.77
Indep	7.01	7.66
Mass	10.44	11.41
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.27	11.0
MIT	10.27	11.07
MIG	8.17	8.81
MID	14.30	15.42
Mfd	11.63	12.53
MCD	12.53	13.56
MFB	15.72	16.96
Mathers	12.93	NL
ML Cap	12.61	13.57
ML Rdy	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.12	5.63
MONY F	8.94	9.77
MSB Fd	13.64	NL
Mut Bcn	[illegible]	9.38
MIF Fd	8.49	9.18
MIF Gth	3.72	4.02
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.57	11.77
Grwth	3.92	4.25
Incom	9.21	10.01
Mut Shrs	23.24	NL
NEA Mut	7.82	NL
Natl Ind	10.67	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.22	9.94
Bond	4.53	4.92
Divid	4.05	4.37
Grwth	5.35	5.70
Pf Stk	7.56	8.15
Incom	5.40	5.82
Stock	8.12	8.75
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.64	18.05
Grwth	8.56	9.41
Incom	14.04	15.26
Side	12.97	14.12
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	14.07	NL
Guard	27.54	NL
Partnr	9.23	NL
Neuw Fd	7.99	NL
New Wld	10.52	NL
Newton	11.16	NL
Newt Inv	9.82	NL
NichlsFd	12.74	NL
Nomura	9.22	9.94
Noreast	11.62	NL
Nuveen	9.60	10.05
Omega	10.14	10.26
One Wm	12.30	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.12	6.69
IncBos	8.52	9.32
MonS	1.00	NL
TFree	10.22	NL
AIM	9.09	9.92
Time	6.75	7.65
OTC Sec	12.35	13.32
Param M	8.55	9.29
Paul Pvr	5.83	6.37
Penn Sq	7.27	NL
Penn Mu	3.59	NL
Phila	6.92	7.56
Phoe Cap	7.91	8.64
Phoen Fd	9.49	10.37
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fd	12.62	13.07
Pilg Fd	9.03	9.46
Mag C	2.32	2.53
Mag In	[illegible]	9.54
Pine St	10.80	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.75	15.03
II	15.55	16.88
Plan Inv	1.31	1.39
Plgrth	10.75	1.73
Plitrnd	7.74	8.42
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.75	NL
Incom	7.88	NL
N Era	10.65	NL
N Horz	6.73	NL
TFre	10.20	NL
Pro Fund	5.65	NL
Prov Gth	7.47	8.16
Pru SIP	9.22	10.03
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.65	12.73
Equit	9.50	10.38
Georg	13.40	14.64
Grwth	10.1	11.06
Incom	7.91	8.64
Invest	7.27	7.95
TEm	23.98	25.18
Vista	9.75	10.66
Voyag	11.53	12.60
Rainbw	1.84	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.30	NL
Safec Eqt	8.81	9.63
Safec Gth	8.64	9.44
StPCap	7.89	8.62
StPGwt	7.03	7.68
ScudStevClk:		
Intl Fd	12.92	NL
MMB	10.25	NL
Man R	10.04	NL
Incom	14.59	NL
Specl	22.44	NL
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.80	4.15
Invest	7.19	7.86
Ultra	9.24	10.10
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.41	3.72
Balan	7.86	8.59
Com S	12.06	13.18
Sent Gth	7.91	8.60
Sentry F	11.62	12.63
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.74	6.27
Entrp	5.29	5.65
Flet Fd	5.12	5.51
Grbr	8.47	9.26
Legal	6.49	7.09
Pace	10.04	10.97
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.11	17.64
Incom	18.41	20.24
Invest	9.99	10.97
SierraG	3.66	NL
Sherm D	15.14	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.24	9.11
Invest	10.10	11.04
Trust	8.67	9.48
Vent	9.21	10.83
SB Eqty	9.73	NL
SB I&Gr	12.59	NL
ScGen In	10.72	11.23
Sover In	11.75	12.85
Spectra F	4.54	NL
State BondGrp:		
Com F	4.17	4.56
Div Fd	4.87	5.32
Prog F	3.74	4.09
StFrm Gt	5.85	NL
SFrm Ba	9.55	NL
State St	41.64	42.90
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.24	NL
Asso F	1.28	NL
Invest	1.37	NL
Ocen	6.19	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.27	NL
Cap O	8.37	NL
Stock	11.55	NL
Survey F	8.49	9.25
Temp Gt	11.83	12.93
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.05	7.67
Trns Invs	9.27	10.08
Trav Eq	9.90	10.82
TwnC Gt	5.52	NL
TwnC Inc	5.9	NL
USAA Gt	7.26	NL
USAA Inc	11.34	NL
US Gov	9.77	9.72
Unif Mut	8.23	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.40	12.51
Nat Inv	6.03	6.59
U Cap	10.55	11.27
Union	12.51	13.60
United Funds:		
Accm	6.17	6.74
Bond	7.37	8.05
Con Gr	8.77	9.52
Con Inc	9.23	[illegible]
Incom	9.56	10.37
Scien	5.05	5.53
Vang	4.94	5.40
Unit Svcs	1.52	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.38	6.95
Incom	5.13	5.54
Lev Grt	8.97	9.80
Spl Sit	4.03	4.12
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.36	14.60
Invest	7.05	7.72
Comm	6.14	6.71
Specl	7.73	8.45
Vand Gth	3.72	NL
Vand Inc	3.79	NL
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	10.15	NL
Fxld	13.43	NL
Ivest	7.42	NL
Morg	10.85	NL
Trust	8.79	NL
Wellsl	11.92	NL
Wel Fd	9.64	NL
Windsr	10.06	NL
Varin	3.37	3.68
WallSt G	6.75	6.72
Wein Eq	10.75	NL
Westf Grt	6.90	7.59
Wisc Inc	5.19	5.67

PEANUTS

YES, MA'AM...
MY REPORT IS READY
ONE QUESTION...
DO YOU WISH ME TO VERBALIZE OR ORALIZE?
4-11
SCHULZ

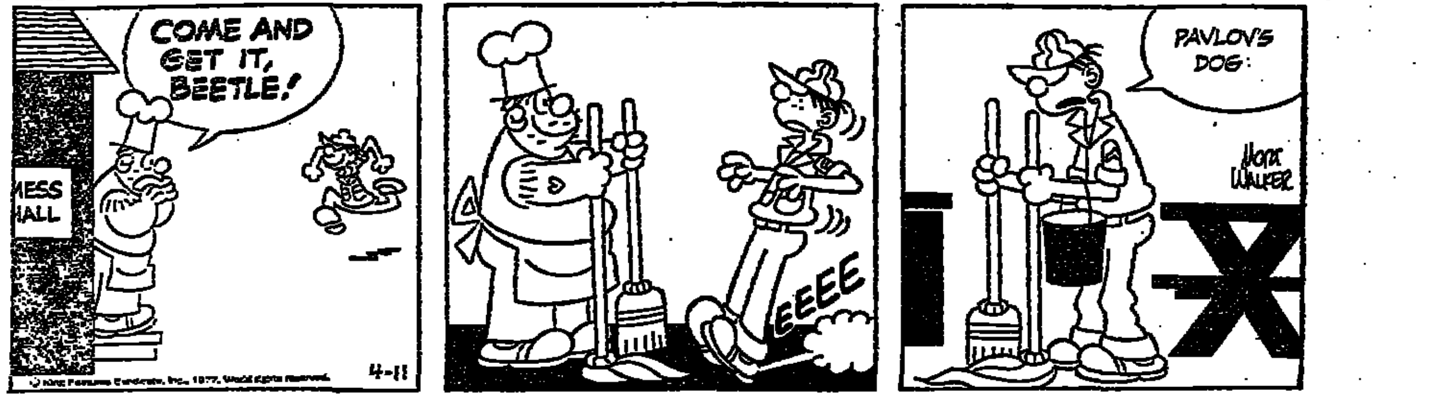
B.C.


HERE COMES THAT CUTE LITTLE BIDDY.....WATCH ME IMPRESS HER.
HISSSS
YOU'VE GOT A LEAK IN YOUR FACE.
4-11
hart

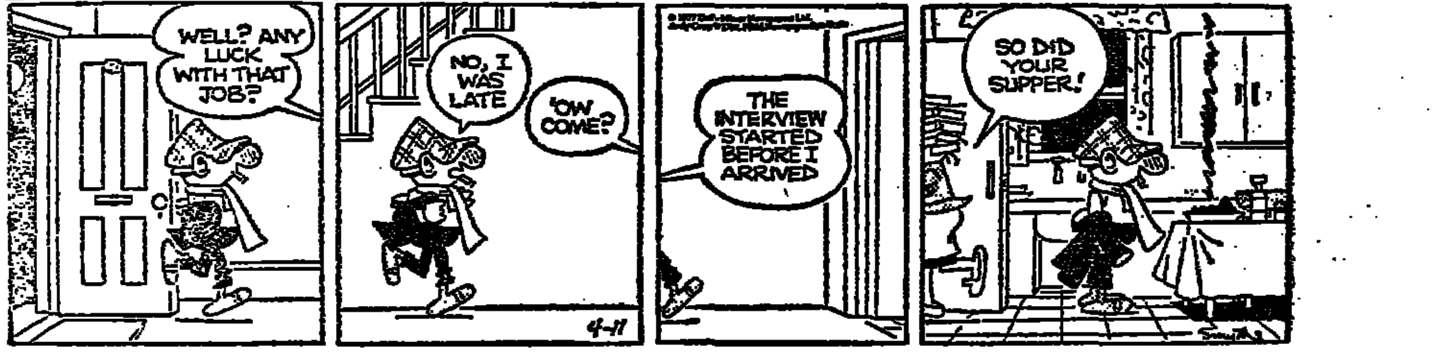
BLONDIE

WAITER, THIS IS THE WORST BARLEY SOUP I'VE EVER TASTED!
I DEMAND TO SEE THE CHEF!
WHAT'S THE PROBLEM HERE, MAC?
HE DOESN'T LIKE YOUR BARLEY SOUP!
4-11

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP


WELL? ANY LUCK WITH THAT JOB?
NO, I WAS LATE
'OW COME?
THE INTERVIEW STARTED BEFORE I ARRIVED
SO DID YOUR SUPPER!
4-11

WIZARD of ID

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW COAT?
WHAT'S IT MADE OUT OF?
IT'S CALLED 'COWHIDE'
WELL, IT'S NOT WORKING
4-11

REX MORGAN M.D.

AFTER ARRANGING A DINNER DATE WITH JUNE GALE BY PHONE, PAUL BELMONT THEN CALLS HIS HOME AND IS GREETED BY AN HYSTERICAL HOUSEKEEPER!
HILDA! STOP CRYING AND TELL ME WHAT HAPPENED!
I CHECKED DANNY THIS MORNING ABOUT SIX—AND HE WAS ASLEEP! WHEN I WENT BACK INTO HIS ROOM A LITTLE WHILE AGO, HE WAS GONE!
WHERE'S JAKE?
OUT ON THE GROUNDS, LOOKING FOR HIM!
WHAT WORRIES ME, MR. BELMONT, IS THAT THE CLOTHES I HAD LAID OUT FOR DANNY ARE MISSING TOO—AND HE CAN'T DRESS HIMSELF!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 4-11

RIP KIRBY

I SAID FORGET IT, BLIMEY. I'VE BEEN PUSHED IN THE FACE BEFORE.
THAT BIG APE, MACHO, SHOULDN'T GET AWAY WITH IT, MA.
AND AS A HUMAN HURRICANE LEAVES THE CASINO...
FIRST, I GOTTA SEE WHERE HE GOES.
4-11

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEBER

NARPO

YORTHE

INBENG

JEWELRY
SALE
BARGAINS
4-11
GIVE HER THIS KIND OF RING AND SAVE MONEY!

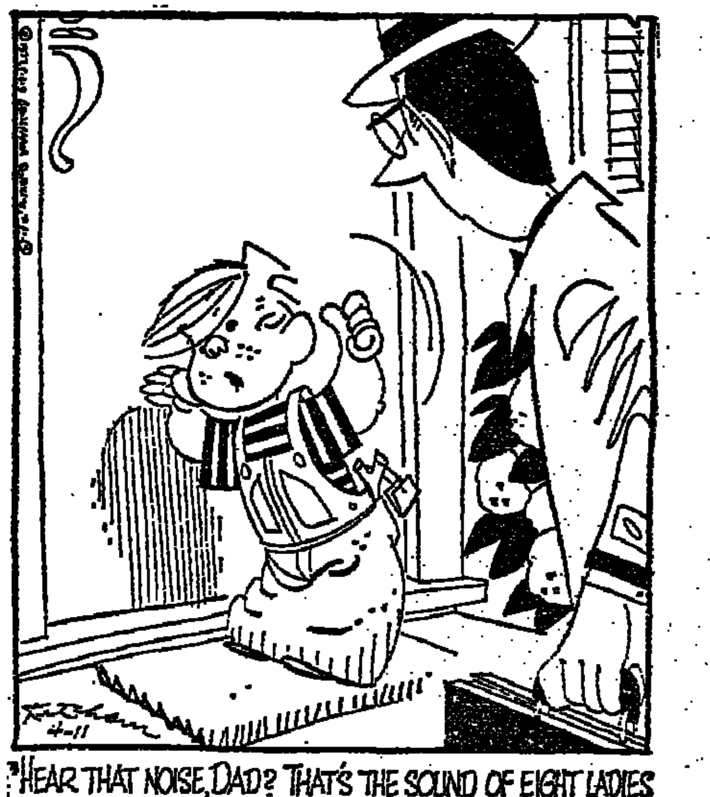
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FOUNT SILKY PUMICE UNFOLD
Answer: Where the broker turned actor played—IN STOCK

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEAR THAT NOISE, DAD? THAT'S THE SOUND OF EIGHT LADIES TALKIN' AND NOBODY LISTENIN'!"

BOOKS

TOTAL POKER

By David Spanier. Simon & Schuster. 255

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-H

TRUE, not all of the 60 million or so poker players in America necessarily want to get better at the game. A sizable number of them are compulsive gamblers and therefore want to lose—or, as Freud and his followers have observed, need to punish themselves for their childhood sexual fantasies by having their money taken away from them.

Still, there are plenty of men and women around who see poker as the game of skill it essentially is, and genuinely want to improve at it. A constructive and inexpensive way to do so is to read a good book about the game. Which brings us to David Spanier's "Total Poker," an entertaining survey of the game and its manners by an economics correspondent for the Times of London.

The pleasant thing about "Total Poker" is that while it teaches some of the finer points of playing, it also amuses. This is not always the case with poker books, which tend to be either so theoretical as to numb the mind or so entertaining that there's nothing to learn. The most delightful poker book I have ever read, Herbert Yardley's "The Education of a Poker Player," sins in both these respects. Yardley's wonderful anecdotes, about his career as a crypt-analyst and foreign correspondent, often have rather little application to the games you and I play; while his highly conservative strategy—too conservative for players who enjoy poker for its "action"—is really only useful for games in which the stakes are unlimited.

Spanier, on the other hand, manages to blend theory and anecdote nicely. There are tables of odds to study—"Probabilities of Getting a Pat Hand," "Odds Against Improving in the Draw," "Seven Card Stud Odds," and so on—and there are strategies to figure the "investment odds" on a given play, which must be greater than 1 to be favorable.

But Spanier doesn't just challenge you to r
tables and formu
his advice with
of 1972 World Cha
Slim (T.A. Pre
"there are probak
people in the Un
know the proper
volved in drawin
He also illustrate
telling, in his cha
tial Poker," how
hower became a
by having the per
into his head by
woodsman named
used to take th
hower on campin
poker with him
until the boy coll
by the campfire.

What Spanier s
onstrating is that
other games, suc
tiddlywinks, poke
ply to life. So goe
at any rate, whe
coursing on comp
winning, the str
hammad Ali appl
George Foreman
weight boxing c
Kinshasa, Zaire,
of sex to poker,
the best film ever
game is "The H
actually about p
Matthau once pu
exemplifies the
capitalism that ha
ica so great."

Is it really n
poker, especially
other America
ignore the fact t
to do so in ever
vada and Californ
modern Jewish t
holds, in his wor
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"diminishes to
which (a) the gan
as well as chance
are small; (c) th
a charity rather t
ual player; (d) th
a subsidiary part
entertainment; ar
mary motive is the
that the game
cially for lonely
than the titillatio
ing instinct. These
fications seem to
sensible for anyo
moral frame for h
tivities (or for th
any authority c
regulating gambli

Christopher Leh
a book reviewer for
Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	R	A	W	■	A	L	P	S	■	S	H	E	R	E
O	H	R	E	■	C	O	O	P	■	M	A	X	I	M
W	E	T	T	S	H	I	R	T	■	E	N	A	T	E
S	A	S	S	I	E	S	T	■	K	E	G	L	E	R
■	■	■	O	L	D	■	I	B	O	■	I	T	S	Y
■	C	A	N	T	■	L	O	U	D	E	N	■	■	■
R	O	S	E	■	R	U	N	N	I	N	G	D	R	Y
A	B	Y	S	M	A	L	■	C	A	L	O	R	I	E
T	H	E	W	E	T	L	O	O	K	■	U	N	T	O
■	■	■	H	A	T	E	R	S	■	A	T	O	Z	■
S	A	R	I	■	A	D	D	■	S	I	T	■	■	■
A	R	I	S	E	N	■	E	N	C	L	O	S	E	S
L	E	F	T	Y	■	D	R	Y	A	S	D	U	S	T
A	N	E	L	E	■	N	E	S	T	■	B	E	N	E
D	A	R	E	D	■	A	D	E	S	■	Y	S	E	R

CHESS—By Ro

NEW YORK.—While the bishop is a much faster piece than the knight and can usually develop in one move—the knights sometimes requiring two or even three moves to develop properly—there still are problems involved in determining where to put a bishop.

In close positions, the bishop reaches its maximum activity only outside its own pawn chain, but even in semiclosed positions, the most obvious square for a bishop may get it into some not so obvious difficulties.

Consider what happened in the game between Grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek of Reston, Va., and International Master Hans Bohm of the Netherlands in the ninth round of the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands.

The Alekhine Defense System with 4 . . . P-KN3, 5 . . . P-QB3 and 6 . . . B-N2 requires, after 7 PxP, the recapture 7 . . . QxP, because the alternative 7 . . . PxP; 8 R-K1ch, B-K3; 9 N-N5 creates a weakness at Black's K3 square. Thus, White achieves an advantage in space in the center.

Kavalek's 8 P-KR3, preventing the convenient development 8 . . . B-N5, introduced the question of where the black QB should go. Bohm did not want to settle for the stodgy, cramped 9 . . . P-N3 and 10 . . . B-N2 and besides, it was not easy to see that his 9 . . . B-B4 could lead to trouble.

Nonetheless, Kavalek's surprising 12 N-R4! could not be met by the retreat 12 . . . B-K3 since 13 N-B4, Q-B2; 14 NxP! would have won a pawn for White while damaging the black king position. There was nothing better for Bohm than to sit tight with 12 . . . N(2)-B3; 13 NxB, PxN; 14 N-B4, Q-B2; 15 Q-B3, P-K3, although Kavalek could open lines for a mating attack at 16 P-KN4!

Could Bohm have believed that he was refusing the knight expedition with 12 . . . BxQP? After Kavalek's 13 N-K4! Bohm could not get awa
Q-K4 because 14
piece.

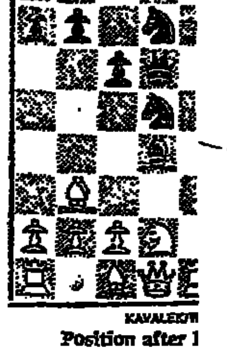
Accordingly, 13
forced, but on Ka
Black would have
change with 14 . . .
P-K4; 16 BxR.

Bohm made the
14 . . . N(4)-B3,
two minor pieces
pawn. After 16 . .
not advisable for K
17 Q-Pch, QxQ;
19 NxPch, K-N2;
20 . . . K-B3 traps
knight.

On Kavalek's 21
end game arising
PxP; 22 QxQ, PxQ;
24 NxP would have
for Black, who mu
pawn. Yet after B
P-B3; 22 B-R6, K
obtained a decisiv
23 P-B5!

After 25 . . . K-R
got a moment to re
tion with . . . R-KI
because Kavalek's
him in a knot.

If Bohm had trie
KB2, Kavalek woul
with 28 R-Q6, but
defense anyway, hi
leading to 28 BxPch
following 30 R-Q
about his resignati



Position after 1

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

White Kavalek	Black Bohm	White Kavalek	
1 P-K4	N-KB3	16 QxN	N
2 P-K5	N-Q4	17 Q-K2	N
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	18 RPxN	P
4 N-KB3	P-KN3	19 B-N5	P
5 B-QB4	P-QB3	20 R-Q1	Q
6 O-O	B-N2	21 P-KB4	P
7 PxP	QxP	22 B-R6	R
8 P-KR3	O-O	23 P-B5	P
9 QN-Q2	B-B4	24 QxRP	R
10 B-N3	N-Q2	25 Q-N6ch	K
11 R-K1	P-KR3	26 B-N5	R
12 N-R4	BxQP	27 NxP	Q
13 N-K4	BxN	28 BxPch	Q
14 QxB	N(4)-B3	29 QxQch	R
15 RxB	NxR	30 R-Q8ch	R

هكذا من الأصل

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Sunday

ardinals' Power Edges Pirates, 8-7

BURGH, April 10 (UPI). fcBride knocked in three n a two-run homer and and Ken Reitz singled more runs today to lift Louis Cardinals to an ry over the Pittsburgh

Cempleton collected three luding a triple, scored es and knocked in an- in five at-bats for the

tory went to Clay Car- second of four Cardinal and John Urrea pitched ings to gain a save in major league appearance. went to Jim Rooker, who of the Cardinals' 13 hits of their runs in two

Bill Robinson knocked in four of the Pirates' runs with a two-run homer and a pair of singles. Dave Parker also drove in a pair of runs for Pittsburgh, with a single.

Cubs 5, Mets 2

At Chicago, Ivan de Jesus drove in four Chicago runs, three with his first major league home run, in powering the Cubs to a 5-2 victory over New York.

De Jesus's homer came off Mets starter and loser Jon Matlack, 0-1, after Manny Trillo singled and Rick Reuschel singled on a short fly ball to rightfield which appeared to be lost in the sun by second baseman Felix Millan.

In the third inning, De Jesus's sacrifice fly scored George Mitterwald from third with the Cubs' first run. Bobby Murcer's eighth-inning double off reliever Bob Myrick drove home Larry Biittner, who had singled, for the final Cubs run.

Ed Kranepool hit solo homers off Reuschel, 1-0, in the second and fourth innings to account for the Mets' only runs.

Expos 9, Phils 8

At Philadelphia, Tony Perez's second homer in two days, a three-run blast in the eighth inning, gave Montreal a 9-8 victory over the Phillies.

The homer, off loser Gene Garber, followed an infield single by Dave Cash and a walk to Warren Cromartie.

The Phillies had taken a 7-6 lead in the seventh on consecutive run-scoring singles by Jay Johnstone and Bob Boone. Ellis Valentine's three-run double in the fourth had given the Expos a 5-0 lead. But the Phillies came back with two in their half of the fourth on an RBI single by Boone and Ted Sizemore's run-scoring-double.

Brewers 2, Yankees 1

At New York, Sixto Lezcano hit a pair of solo home runs to spoil Don Gullett's pitching debut as a Yankee and give Milwaukee a 2-1 victory.

Lezcano's first homer came with two out in the fourth and tied the game at 1-1. Then, in the ninth, the 23-year-old outfielder broke a 1-1 tie with a one-out line drive over the right-centerfield wall.

The Yankees' lone run came off rookie starter Moose Haas in the second inning when Carlos May walked and scored on a bloop double by Willie Randolph, which eluded Lezcano in rightfield.

Rangers 3, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, Tom Grieve hit a home run and John Ellis singled in his first run of the season, but the relief pitching of Paul Lindblad was the highlight of Texas' third straight victory over the Orioles, 3-2.

Lindblad choked off an Oriole threat in the seventh inning, coming on to preserve Doyle Alexander's first Texas victory by hurling 2 2/3 innings of hitless ball. It is the first time since 1959 the Orioles have lost their first three games of the season.

Grieve homered leading off the second against losing pitcher Ross Grimsley, 0-1, after the Rangers had scored twice in the first. Bert Campaneris doubled and Bump Wills singled before Ellis singled home Campaneris. Wills scored one out later on a successful double steal.

Royals 5, Tigers 4

At Detroit, Darrell Porter hit a two-run homer and John Mayberry drove in two runs to help Kansas City complete a season-opening sweep of their three-games series against the Tigers with a 5-0 victory.

Jim Colborn won his first decision as a Royal, giving up five hits in six innings before left-hander Larry Gura came on for his first save of the season with three innings of one-hit relief.

Al Cowens got the Royals off to a 1-0 start against loser Vern Ruhle, 0-1, by hitting his first home run of the season with two out in the second inning. Hal McRae, who has 8 hits in 13 at-bats so far, doubled in the fourth and scored on Mayberry's groundout to first base.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 1

At Toronto, third baseman Dave McKay, a native Canadian, drove in two runs to lead the Blue Jays to a 3-1 victory over Chicago.

The Blue Jays scored twice in the second inning on run-scoring singles by Gary Woods and McKay to take a 2-1 lead. McKay's safety squeeze bunt in the seventh inning scored outfielder John Scott for the Blue Jays' final run.

The White Sox took a 1-0 lead in the first inning when Toronto pitcher Gary Garvin walked the bases loaded and Jim Spencer drove in a run with a grounder to second baseman Pedro Garcia.

turday: *Brewers Defeat Yankees*

ORK. April 10 (UPI).— e error by Reggie Jack- o three unearned runs th inning yesterday and e Milwaukee Brewers, e combined pitching of ustine and Bill Castro, 2 victory over the New kees.

kees scored the game's in the second inning h one out, Graig Net- d, went to third on ynn's long double and a grounder to short Dent.

e allowed four hits, e and struck out three st appearance of the was relieved in the ng by Bill Castro, who his first save of the loser was Ed Figueroa.

iners 5, Angels 1

le, Ruppert Jones drove runs with a two-run a bases-filled walk to Mariners to a 5-1 vic- California.

he second straight vic- he expansion Mariners, eir season record at 2-2.

yals 16, Tigers 2

oit, Al Cowens drove in while George Brett hit an homer to trigger a third-inning outburst in np by Kansas City over

tis also hit his second two days for the Royals, ded out 16 hits off four itchers. Every Kansas er with the exception Mayberry got at least one run scored and one e game.

A's 7, Twins 4

land, free-agent pickups n and Earl Williams hree runs between them eran right-hander Mike ent the distance on a er in leading the A's season-opening victory nesota.

kies and Manny San- ompleted the Oakland ineup, which included player from the world ship team of 1974.

gers 5, Orioles 1

imore, Juan Beniquez two-run double in the ng and added a run- ngle in the fourth to support the five-hit pitching of veteran Gaylord Perry in a 5-1 victory by Texas over the Orioles.

Beniquez, a .355 hitter against the Orioles last season, lined a double off the rightfield wall against losing pitcher Rudy May following singles by Tom Grieve and Jim Sundberg for a 2-0 Texas lead in the third.

White Sox 3, Blue Jays 2

At Toronto, Oscar Gamble hit a solo homer in the fourth inning while Alan Bannister and Richie Zisk singled home two more in the fifth to spark a 3-2 victory for Chicago over Toronto.

Gamble, obtained from the Yankees earlier this week, accounted for the first score of the game in the fourth with his first White Sox homer. Chicago then made it 3-0 an inning later when Ralph Garr doubled and came in on a single by Bannister.

Expos 4, Phils 3

At Philadelphia, Ellis Valentine, Tony Perez and Gary Carter all homered during a four-run sixth inning that carried Montreal to a 4-3 victory over the Phillies.

Former Phillie Dave Cash opened the sixth with a single for Montreal and, with one out, Valentine and Perez hit back-to-back homers to tie the score. One out later, Carter connected to put the Expos in front.

Mets 8, Cubs 6

At Chicago, Joe Torre's pinch double with one out in the ninth inning scored Bruce Boisclair and Dave Kingman to lift New York to an 8-6 triumph over the Cubs.

Felix Milan singled off the fifth of seven Cub pitchers, Jim Todd, to open the ninth, but was forced at second by Boisclair. Kingman singled, his third hit in five times at bat, to put Boisclair on third, before Torre batted against Ramon Hernandez and stroked the game-winning hit.

Cards 8, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Bake McBride and Keith Hernandez each hit solo home runs while Bob Forsch scattered seven hits to lead St. Louis to an 8-2 victory over the Pirates.

McBride also knocked in a run with an infield grounder in a four-run first inning, highlighted by Lou Brock's leadoff triple and Ted Simmons's RBI double, and aided by an error by Pirate shortstop Frank Taveras.

Dodgers 8, Giants 2

At Los Angeles, Bill Russell drove in two runs in the third and scored in the fifth inning to lead the Dodgers to an 8-2 victory over San Francisco.

The Dodgers jumped on starter Jim Barr for 11 hits and five runs before he was lifted in the fifth to take the defeat. The victory went to Doug Rau who hurled six innings and allowed the two runs but was taken out in the seventh. Each team had four doubles.

Astros 2, Braves 0

At Houston, Joaquin Andujar pitched a three-hitter and singled home a run in a two-run second inning when the Astros shut out Atlanta, 2-0.

Andujar struck out five and did not allow a walk. Only Jeff Burroughs's single in the seventh and three fly balls were hit to the outfield. Phil Niekro went the distance for the Braves, allowing six hits and striking out 10.

Padres 6, Reds 3

At Cincinnati, Mike Ivie stroked a two-run triple to ignite a three-run ninth inning rally which provided San Diego with a 6-3 victory over the Reds.

Dave Winfield touched off the winning Padres' uprising, tagging Reds' relief ace Rawly Eastwick for a leadoff single. George Hendrick, attempting to sacrifice, forced Winfield at second. Gene Tenace followed with a single to set the stage for Ivie's triple off the fence in left-center. One out later, Bill Almon singled home Ivie with the final run of the inning.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1/2
New York	1	1	.500	1/2
Toronto	1	1	.500	1/2
Boston	0	1	.000	1
Baltimore	0	2	.000	1 1/2
Detroit	0	2	.000	1 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	2	0	1.000	—
Texas	2	0	1.000	—
Oakland	1	0	1.000	1/2
California	2	2	.500	1
Seattle	2	2	.500	1
Chicago	1	1	.500	1
Minnesota	0	1	.000	1 1/2

Friday's Result

Seattle 7, California 6.

Saturday's Results

Milwaukee 3, New York 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 2.
Texas 5, Baltimore 1.
Kansas City 16, Detroit 2.
Oakland 7, Minnesota 4.
Seattle 5, California 1.
Cleveland at Boston, ppd.

Sunday's Games

Toronto 3, Chicago 1.
Texas 3, Baltimore 2.
Cleveland at Boston.
Kansas City 5, Detroit 4.
Milwaukee 2, New York 1.
Minnesota at Oakland.
California at Seattle.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
St. Louis	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Montreal	1	0	1.000	1/2
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	1 1/2
Chicago	0	2	.000	2
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	2	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000	—
Cincinnati	2	1	.667	1/2
San Diego	1	2	.333	1 1/2
San Francisco	0	2	.000	2
Atlanta	0	2	.000	2

Friday's Results

Cincinnati 6, San Diego 2.
Houston 3, Atlanta 2.

Saturday's Results

Montreal 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 8, Chicago 6.
San Diego 6, Cincinnati 3.
Houston 2, Atlanta 0.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 2.

Sunday's Games

Montreal 9, Phillies 8.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 7.
San Diego at Cincinnati.
Atlanta at Houston
San Francisco at Los Angeles.

Sweden Wins at Hockey

GOTEBORG, Sweden, April 10 (AP).—Lars Lindgren scored on a breakaway with 2:14 lef to give Sweden a 4-3 victory over Canada in their second hockey here.

alian Star tires From ccer Team

Gigi Riva

IARI, Sardinia, April .—Gigi Riva, a super- f Italian soccer, an- yesterday he is from the sport.

32, who has not been me since undergoing 14 months ago on a gh muscle, became a star in the 1960s, to nt that the national as built around him.

ecame Italy's all-time orer with 35 goals in s. During his 14 years e Cagliari club, he was ue's top scorer in 1966- -69 and 1969-70, with and 21 goals, respec-

led Cagliari to its first y Italian league cham- in 1969-70.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

RIDAY'S GAMES
ATIONAL LEAGUE

...... 000 000 120—3 9 0
. ... 200 030 10x—6 6 0
rnal (6), Metzger (7) and illingham, Murray (6) and W—Billingham (1-0) L— HR—Morgan (1st), Tenace

... 200 000 000 00—2 8 2
.. 100 001 000 01—3 8 0
th, B. Johnson (10) and Richard, Forsch (10) and W—Forsch (1-0). L—B. (-1). HR—Burroughs (1st). (1st).

MERICAN LEAGUE

...... 120 000 021—6 12 2
... 000 301 102—7 13 0
(7) Verhoeven (8) and Hampton; Etchebarren, Moore (3) Laxton (9) n W—Laxton (1-0). L— (0-1).

TURDAY'S GAMES
ATIONAL LEAGUE

000 004 000—4 6 0
a 002 000 000—3 7 1
Brown (8) and Carter. Garber (8) and McCarver. (1-0). L—Carlton (0-1). HR—Valentine (1st), Perez (1st), Carter (1st).

St. Louis .... 410 001 110—8 11 2
Pittsburgh ..... 100 000 001—2 7 3
Forsch (1-0) and Simmons. Kison, Jackson (6), Demery (8), Jones (9) and Dyer. L—Kison. HR—McBride (1st), Hernandez (2d), Garner (1st).

New York ...... 201 000 005—8 14 2
Chicago .... 000 030 040—6 6 0
Koosman, Apodaca (8), Sadecki (8), Espinosa (8) and Stearns; Krukow, P. Reuschel (3), Renko (6), G Hernandez (6), Todd (9), R. Hernandez (9), Sutter (9) and Mitterwald. W—Espinosa (1-0). L—Todd (0-1). HR—Kingman (1st), Staiger (1st), Murcer (1st).

San Diego ...... 000 021 003—6 14 0
Cincinnati ...... 003 000 000—3 4 1
Freisleben, Fingers (8) and Tenace; Norman, Borbon (7), Eastwick (8) and Bench. W—Fingers (1-0). L—Eastwick (0-1). HR—Griffey (1st).

Atlanta .... 000 000 000—0 3 0
Houston .... 020 000 00x—2 6 0
P. Niekro (0-1) and Pocoroba, Andujar (1-0) and Ferguson.

San Francisco ... 000 011 000—2 7 1
Los Angeles ..... 002 120 21x—8 14 0
Barr, Curtis (5), Cornutt (7), Moffitt (7) and Hill; Rau, Hough (7) and Yeager. W—Rau (1-0). L—Barr (0-1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee ...... 000 030 000—3 7 0
New York ...... 010 000 001—2 6 2
Augustine, Castro (9) and Moore. Figueroa (0-1) and Munson. W—Augustine (1-0).

Chicago .... 000 120 000—3 8 0
Toronto .... 000 010 010—2 10 0
Knapp, Hamilton (6), Martinez (8), Lagrow (9) and Downing. Lemanczyk (0-1) and Ashby. L—Knapp (1-0). HR—Gamble (1st).

Texas .... 002 200 100—5 10 2
Baltimore ...... 000 100 000—1 5 0
Perry (1-0) and Sundberg; R. May, D. Martinez (4) and Dempsey. L—R. May (0-1).

Kansas City ... 010 740 000—16 16 2
Detroit .... 000 000 200— 2 8 1
Hassler, Leonard (7) and Porter. Wuthan (7), Bare, Crawford (3), Grilli (3), Sykes (5) and May. W—Hassler (1-0). L—Bare (0-1). HR—Brett (1st), Otis (2d).

Minnesota ...... 201 100 000—4 7 1
Oakland .... 201 011 02x—7 10 0
Goltz, Schueler (3), Johnson (8) and Wynegar. Torrez (1-0) and Sanguillen, Newman (8). L—Schueler (0-1). HR—Williams (1st).

California ...... 000 001 000—1 6 0
Seattle .... 002 120 00x—5 8 1
Simpson, Monge (4), Hartzell (5), Drago (8) and Humphrey. Wheelock, Laxton (7), Montague (8) and Stinson. W—Wheelock (1-0), L—Simpson (0-1).

Portland, Chicago to Meet In Pro-Basketball Playoffs

PORTLAND, Ore., April 10 (UPI).—It will be Portland against Chicago in the NBA-first-round playoffs starting Tuesday night in Portland.

The Trail Blazers, making the playoffs for the first time in their seven-year history, were assured of playing the fast-closing Bulls as a first-round opponent when Detroit beat Cleveland yesterday, 103-96, to clinch the fifth position in the Western Conference. That means the Pistons will take on the No. 4 team in the conference, Golden State, while Portland, the No. 3 team, gets the Bulls, No. 6.

Los Angeles, the No. 1 team, and Denver, the No. 2 club, draw first-round playoffs byes. The winner of the best-of-three Portland-Chicago series will take on Denver in the best-of-seven second-round eliminations, while the winner of the Golden State-Detroit best-of-three series will meet the Lakers in the second round.

Chicago, which came with a rush in the late stages of the campaign, is currently the hottest team in the NBA, with 7-foot Artis Gilmore and rookie Scott May leading the attack. The Bulls lost all four games to the Blazers during regular season play. However, most NBA coaches believe the Chicago-Portland match will be close.

Phoenix Suns' coach John MacLeod agrees with other coaches, including Golden State's Al Attles, that Portland can win it all with a healthy Bill Walton.

NBA Results

Friday's Results

Boston 120, New Orleans 109 (White 26, Havlicek 20; Maravich 38, Walker 16).

Detroit 116, Philadelphia 113 (Lanier 21, H. Porter 22; Erving 32, Free 12).

New York Knicks 104, Buffalo 102 (McAdoo 41, Beard 13; Smith 32, Dantley 21).

Chicago 113, Houston 109 (Johnson 27, May 22; Malone 25, Murphy 22).

Milwaukee 118, Atlanta 107 (Winters 26, Bridgeman 20; Drew 27, Robinson 24)

Seattle 112, Kansas City 105 (Johnson 21, Tolson 14; Boone 26, McCarter 22).

Portland 122, Phoenix 111 (Wilton, Gilliam 18, Gross 14; Adams 26, Westphal 23).

Los Angeles 124, New York Nets 100 (Russell 21, Chaney 14; Davis 20, Hawkins 19).

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 125, Washington 93 (Erving 40, Collins 22; Kupchak 14, Hayes 13).

Boston 120, San Antonio 105 (Havlicek 22, Wicks 20; Kenon 20, Gervin 18).

Detroit 103 Cleveland 96 (Lanier 30, M. L. Carr 15; B. Smith 19, A. Carr 17)

Denver 118, Houston 110 (Thompson 30, Issel 22; Murphy 33, Tomjanovich 24)

Golden State 112, Kansas City 102 (Parish 30, Barry 25, Wedman 20, McCarter 18).

Portland 145, Los Angeles 116 (Hollins 27, Steele 22; Tatum, Lamar 20, Abernathy 10).

Associated Press.

Ben Crenshaw bends after missing birdie on seventh hole.

In Masters Golf

Crenshaw and Watson Lead After 3d Round

By Bob Addie

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (WP).—Ben Crenshaw and Tom Watson, two of the young lions who have been in front before, shared the lead at seven-under-par 209 after the third round yesterday of the Masters at the Augusta National Golf Course.

A shot back was Rik Massengale, who turned in a 67, and following him were such tour regulars as Jack Nicklaus and Jim Colbert at 212; Tom Kite, Gary Player, Hubert Green and Rod Funseth at 213; Danny Edwards, Don January, Hale Irwin and defending champion Ray Floyd at 214, and Tom Weiskopf at 215.

Lee Elder had an erratic round with four birdies and four bogeys to come in with a par 72 and found himself in a tie at 216 with four others, including U.S. Open champion Jerry Pate.

The lead went back and forth all day, the most ideal of the tournament with little wind, low humidity and a hot sun. At one point, six players were tied for the lead.

All are aware that the Masters is coming down to the final day with no clear-cut leader, such as last year when Floyd went into the fourth round leading Crenshaw by 11 strokes. Floyd's winning margin over Crenshaw was 8.

"It's going to be a turkey shoot Sunday," said Green. "It's going to be a dog race," said Watson. Crenshaw, a Texan, put it more inelegantly: "It's going to be a gut-buster."

Wilts in Stretch

Watson constantly is reminded that he has been the leader in several tournaments, including two U.S. Opens, and has wilted in the stretch. "I guess," said the 27-year-old Watson, "the biggest person I have to overcome is myself."

Nicklaus observed that Crenshaw has the game to win the Masters. "In fact," added the king, "Ben should win several Masters because he overpowers a course, he has the distance and the strength to overcome his errors."

"That is a real nice compliment," said the 25-year-old Crenshaw. "I have the capacity to win. There's no reason why I shouldn't."

One of the early leaders was Weiskopf who was four under par for the tournament at one point after starting out even. He had a 33 on the front and birdied the 12th. But he double-bogeyed the 14th and bogeyed the 18th to finish with 71.

Slipped to a 74

Rod Funseth, who started the day at five under par tied with Watson, slipped to a 74. Green matched par 72 to stay four strokes back.

Nicklaus had a 70 but wasn't really pleased—although he is only three shots off the pace. He pointed out that the fairways had more grass than usual. "The fairways are long this year where they're usually tight," he explained. "It's difficult to get the ball close to the hole with such fairways. You can't be aggressive when the fairways are long. As for my game, I'm starting to putt better and that's a good sign."

Colbert got back into contention with a 69, including six birdies. He also had three bogeys.

Watson was scrambling for the first few holes and had to make some fine bunker shots in addition to some long putts to preserve par. His luck temporarily ran out on him when he bogeyed the seventh hole. He hooked the ball into the trees, pitched short on his third shot and missed a six-foot putt.

He birdied the 8th from 14 feet and the 9th from 15 feet. He bogeyed the 10th when he missed a four-foot putt. He birdied the 15th when he got on the long hole in two and two-putted. Then he bogeyed the 10th when he put a 6-iron five feet away and made it.

Coming Up Short

"I misjudged the wind four times and was always coming up short," Watson explained. "I slowed down my rhythm a bit and got better results. There are a bunch of people within striking distance and my guess is that about 10 under par (278) should win it if the wind doesn't blow. If there is a big wind, I'd say the winning score will be 281."

Crenshaw started the day at four under par and came in with a 69. He, too, was scrambling the first few holes but that is his normal game.

"I didn't feel comfortable hitting the ball until after the sixth hole," he said.

Kings Advance in Stanley Cup Play

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 10 (UPI).—Butch Goring's hat trick lifted the Los Angeles Kings to a 4-2 victory last night over the Atlanta Flames in the deciding third game of their first-round Stanley Cup series.

The hard-fought victory before a boisterous, sellout crowd of 16,005 sent the Kings back to Boston for a rematch of last year's quarterfinal round won by the Bruins, 4-3.

The best-of-seven series begins with games in Boston tomorrow and Wednesday night.

The Kings needed Goring's perfect breakaway at 3:06 of the second period to beat goalie Phil Myre from five feet. Then the 5-foot-9 center sealed the match with an open-net goal from 35 feet with just a second left.

Goals by Goring and Marcel Dionne in the first six minutes of play got Los Angeles off to a quick start. Goring rebounded in a shot by Mike Murphy at 3:47 before Dionne put in a loose puck at 5:52.

But Atlanta retaliated with 6:02 left in the first period when Tim Ecclestone stole the puck in the Kings' end and fed it to Bill Clement in the slot for a 15-foot shot with the Flames shorthanded.

Atlanta fought back in the third period when Tom Lysiak scored on a power play at 5:05.

The Kings, with the best power play in the NHL during the regular season, were continually frustrated by the more physical Flames. Los Angeles had numerous opportunities to score with Atlanta penalized but failed to do so.

Maple Leafs 5, Penguins 2

At Pittsburgh, Lanny McDonald's hat trick and two assists powered Toronto to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh as the Maple Leafs clinched their first-round Stanley Cup playoff series, taking the Penguins 2-1 in games.

McDonald's five points were the most ever scored by a player against the Penguins in playoff action.

Darryl Sittler, the leading NHL playoff scorer with two goals and three assists going into the game, picked up four more points on assists, while Ian Turnbull scored a goal and assisted in another for Toronto.

Rookie goaltender Mike Palmateer pick up the victory in his first playoff start by stopping 38 shots.

McDonald assisted in the Leafs' two first-period goals by defensemen Borje Salming and Turnbull, both of which were scored during power plays.

McDonald then scored what proved to be the winning goal on a pass from Sittler at 8:34 of the second period. He added his second goal less than six minutes later and completed his hat trick with an empty net goal at 19:44 of the final period.

The Penguins were in penalty trouble throughout the first period, playing shorthanded virtually the entire 20 minutes. In that period, they also lost Syl Apps, who was ejected after coming to the aid of goaltender Denis Herron in his fight with Dave Williams.

Defeats Barazzutti

Borg Adds Monte Carlo Title To List of Tennis Triumphs

MONTE CARLO, April 10 (AP).—Bjorn Borg beat Corrado Barazzutti today in the final of the Monte Carlo International Tennis tournament and won $30,000 from tournament associates of a group that is suing the Swede for $5.4 million.

Borg played with his usual precision in beating Barazzutti, 6-3, 7-5, 6-0. The 20-year-old had to win two qualification matches here in addition to his four tournament victories because differences with World Championship Tennis Inc., the Monte Carlo co-sponsors, deprived him of a seeded berth. WCT is suing Borg and corporations handling his interests for alleged breach of contract.

It was Borg's second victory in a week; he won the Nice Grand Prix last Sunday. It was his first triumph in three tries at Monaco, where he has taken up residence because of tax problems.

"I am playing very, very well, better than at any time since Wimbledon last year, and it makes me very happy," Borg said.

Borg raced to a 5-0 lead in the first set, immediately breaking Barazzutti's service. The Swede hit smashes, stunning forehand placements, a series of fine drop shots and totally dominated the match until Barazzutti began to move to the net.

The attacking strategy seemed to eliminate some of the Italian's nervousness and he narrowed the score to 5-3, saving four set points in the eighth and ninth games before Borg took the set.

Aggressive Play

Borg started the second set the same way he had the first, taking a 3-0 lead. But Barazzutti reacted earlier and, playing aggressively, evened the score at 3-3 after a 30-minute rain delay.

In the seventh game, the Italian was a point short of taking the lead at 15-40 on Borg's service, but made four straight errors.

Barazzutti brought the score to 5-all, and then lost a second opportunity to take the lead. With a 15-40 advantage on Borg's service, Barazzutti hit a deep backhand that appeared to be a winner but was ruled out by a linesman.

The Swede held fast and Barazzutti's resistance then fell apart, to lose the deciding game of the set to love.

"The ball really was out," Borg said. "I guess you could say that was the turning point of the match. He just didn't seem to care after that."

Fibak's Words Burn Monaco

MONTE CARLO, April 10 (AP).—Bernard Noat, director of the Monte Carlo International Tennis Tournament, said today that Wojtek Fibak of Poland would probably not be invited to participate next year because of statements he made about the tournament organization.

"Mr. Fibak said some notably inaccurate things about the way we run the tournament," Noat said. "We went to great pains to get him a visa to come here and we don't think that this was a proper expression of gratitude."

Fibak had told a reporter (IHT, April 9) that players in Monte Carlo were treated as inferiors by the tournament organizers, being required to post deposit for towels and practice balls, and being asked to eat their lunches on a windy terrace rather than being allowed into an inside dining room.

WHA Playoffs

Quebec 5, New England 2 (Welz, Boudrias, Lacombe, Guite, Cloutier; G. Roberts, Webster). Quebec leads series, 1-0.

Indianapolis 4, Cincinnati 3 (Lomenda 2, Thomas, Peacosh; Leduc, Abgrall, Larose). Indianapolis leads series, 1-0.

NHL Playoffs

Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 2 (Goring 3, Dionne; Clement, Lysiak). Los Angeles wins series, 2-1.

Toronto 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Salming, Turnbull, McDonald 3, Pronovost, Chapman). Toronto wins series, 2-1.

Billiard Title to Belgian

TOKYO, April 10 (UPI).—Billiard wizard Raymond Ceulemans of Belgium won the world three-cushion title for the third straight year today with a perfect mark of 11 victories against no defeats in the six-day tournament here.

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Observer

Casey at the Bat

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—If Ring Lardner were alive to write about baseball players nowadays, he might do it something like this, only better:

Friend Al: I guess you seen in the papers where I'm playing out my option with the Mudvilles. It's the reporters here Al. All they want to do is cut me. I struck out with men on base in the bottom of the ninth yesterday and one of them writes Mighty Casey can't see the ball no more because his eyes is wore out studying the small print in the stock market quotations. I got a mind to bust him on the nose but they say it would hurt my image with the hair-oil advertisers which is bargaining for me to endorse them.

Baker

The papers don't say nothing about my going two for four and getting left on bases both times. That Bloomfield who is batting behind me grounds out to shortstop both times. The second time I say Bloomfield they ain't paying you $600,000 to dribble grounders to the shortstop.

* * *

I drove my Maserati to the park yesterday and that started the trouble. I usually take one of the Cadillacs but this time I want to stop at the bank and check my portfolio and then meet this TV clown. My agent says they are thinking of doing a weekly series about me and I figure the Maserati will pop his eyeballs and add a couple of hundred thou on to the front money.

So I go downtown and say this series ought to be called Mighty Casey and Alan Alda would be tops as me. Well he says we ain't thinking of a series exactly just a 10-minute interview in your penthouse so we can show your new oriental rugs and the Playboy pinups on the parlor wall. I was going to bust him but didn't have time as I was already late at the park so I cut him by saying excuse me but I've got to get more decent air.

Then I drove the Maserati to the park and jumped out and suited up just in time for the pre-game conference on tax-shelter investments. The ninth inning come along, and it looks like we is beat by some good pitching in a dull game, and I cannot remember what lot I parked the Maserati on.

I am scratching my head when the manager says you going to sit there day dreaming about tax-free municipals or you going to bat? This is irony Al, which is not allowed under my contract so I says if you want to do irony I will phone my lawyer but if you want me to bat tell me what the score is.

Al you have got to stand up for your rights these days and he seen I meant to and backed down off his irony high horse. He says there is two out and we are three runs behind with the bases loaded, so all you got to do is hit a homerun.

The fans go busting out happy when they see it's Casey at the bat. Al they love you one minute and next they cut you. I'd like to bust their jaw, but I dig in because as soon as I hit the homerun I can get out of there early and fly my jet down to Philly to see Vera.

The first pitch is a watermelon. I am about to bust it but do not know which fence to hit it over because I don't know where the Maserati is parked and don't want it dented with no falling baseballs. Strike one says the umpire.

Umps I say did you happen to notice which of them lots has got a Maserati parked on it? All he wants to talk about is if I got any inside advice for the small investor.

* * *

The second pitch is a dinky little fast ball. I have a mind to put it over the right field fence except that's where I always parked the Cadillac so maybe I put the Maserati there too.

I decide to put it over the left field fence instead, then I figure I'll split the difference and put it over centerfield. So I no sooner get my mind made up then the ump says strike two.

The next pitch I am going to homer wherever it wants to go and let my agent sue the club for dents. It is a beauty and I am ready to blast it when the catcher says hey Casey, I seen that Maserati out there on the lot. So I turn and says where?

The ump meanwhile says strike three you're out. I could punch his jaw but my agent says it would give me a bad image. Anyhow I wouldn't because he is just a working stiff like me in the old days, so I will give him a bum tip on the stock market. If my secretary don't get this spelled right it's because she ain't much of a secretary but has a lot of other things going for her if you get me. You know me Al.

Your pal, Casey.

Perhaps it is the highly emotional state of the players that appeals to the people. Perhaps it is the sincerity with which it is done. Or perhaps it is the setting.

A Very Personal Religion in a Spanish Village

By Mary P. Kennedy

Jack Monet

Actors playing Mary Magdalena and Christ in an Alhaurin el Grande Passion play.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, Spain (IHT).—This is the week of emotional repose for the people of this mountain village in Andalucia after the tension of the Easter period. Antonio Gallego, 25, who was reliving the Calvary of Jesus only a few days ago, is back at work in a textile factory. Juan Aguilar, 23, exemplary in the role of a brutal Roman centurion, is again serving beers with a smile in a bar.

Compared to the lavish Holy Weeks in Seville and Malaga, the Easter Passion plays produced in this town of 15,000 are simple and often amateurish. But their intimacy and intensity make the processions in Seville and Malaga seem cold and formal.

The plays here are inspired by a long tradition—435 years.

The thousands of spectators who crowd the narrow streets apparently find something very special in Albaurin's manner of celebrating Holy Week. As a Spanish journalist has written, "The parents of this village, for generation upon generation, have jealously guarded and instilled in their children their particular way of celebrating Holy Week... and each year the young people who go out from the churches into the streets to tell the age-old story bear up this tradition."

Perhaps it is the highly emotional state of the players that appeals to the people. Perhaps it is the sincerity with which it is done. Or perhaps it is the setting of this dazzling white village, with its tile roofs, flower pots everywhere, the majestic green mountains rising behind it.

No Longer a Play

After two weeks of disorganized rehearsals, the players are suddenly in the streets, taking the onlookers along with them. It is not a play anymore, it is the life of Christ being relived for those who believe.

The village has two *cofradias*, or fraternities, and each presents part of the life of Christ. Each has a cast of about 60 characters and there is a great rivalry.

When Mary Magdalena was dragged before Christ to be punished as an adultress, her lines were barely audible, but the agony in her face was there for all to see. The girl, Antonia Cabrera, 18, was so shy that she ran out of the room when a reporter asked to talk to her.

Both of the Virgin Marys for the two fraternities, the Verdes, or greens, and the Morados, or purples, were beautiful and both had an ethereal quality about them. The youngest, Maria Serrano, 15, who stopped her schooling to work in a textile factory last year to help her family, seemed to fall into a trance when the judgment was handed down by Pontius Pilate.

When asked what she thought of the mother of Jesus, Antonia Serrano, 22, (not related to Maria) said, "She is a person like everyone else, a good mother who suffers and worries about her children."

Gonzalo Torres, 32, who plays Jesus in the scene in which he carries the cross and falls three times, has played for his group—the Morados—for the past four years. A philosophy student, Gonzalo said that he did not feel the whip lashes given him by the Roman guards at first. It was only after he had returned to his church that he was aware of the wounds. "They were only superficial. It is hard to explain, but it is like reliving your faith."

Juan Aguilar, of the Verdes, said that before going into the street as a Roman centurion, he asks God for forgiveness in his role of harming Jesus. "Otherwise I could not live with myself."

He has played this role for four years and claims that each year he tries to bring something new to the part. "If it weren't for the bad people in life, there could be no good people." (His performance brought cries of "assassin," "murderer" from the crowds.)

Back to Mystery

"Every year for a few days, we forget the problems of our everyday lives, and we go back to the mystery of Christ and the manner of man he was," explained Antonio Gallego, the Christ for the Verdes, who, when factory work is done, helps his family with its farm on the outskirts of the village.

"It is our very personal religion," he said. "The whole village takes part in it, the story belongs to all of us and we all suffer the final agony. I don't know how the church is in other countries, but that is how we are here."

Alhaurin el Grande was originally a Moorish village, liberated by Ferdinand and Isabel in 1492. It is surrounded by small farms, and oranges and lemons grow in abundance.

Just before midnight Friday, under an almost full moon, Antonio Gallego was "crucified" on the plaza in front of the church, high above the crowd. As he cried out in agony, the crowd surged forward. The Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalena fell in a faint. The Roman soldiers were sweating in spite of the chilly night air. A long last cry from Christ... the lights went down and people dropped to their knees.

The Passion play was over for another year in Albaurin el Grande.

PEOPLE: *Trudeaus Reported On Trial Separation*

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his wife Margaret have agreed to a three-month trial separation, according to a friend of Mrs. Trudeau. Dan Turner, a reporter who lives in Ottawa, told a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. television news program earlier this week that he had learned of the separation from Mrs. Trudeau herself.

The Toronto Globe and Mail on Friday quoted Turner as saying, "This does not mean they are separating permanently." At the end of the trial period they will decide what they are going to do, he said. Turner said the trial period apparently began before Mrs. Trudeau's widely publicized trip to Toronto and New York in early March, and he added he thought things may be going better for the couple now.

"A month ago I was so sure there was a breakup that I was going to write a story. Now it seems less definite. It could go either way," Turner was quoted as saying. There has been no comment on the report by either of the Trudeaus. Mrs. Trudeau returned to Ottawa Thursday, just before her husband left on a business-vacation trip to California.

* * *

Sir Winston Churchill's nephew, John Spencer-Churchill, says the family of Britain's wartime leader made a "family pact" not to exploit his fame commercially. "But I think my aunt Clementine is the only one who has lived up to it."

Clementine, Baroness Spencer-Churchill, Sir Winston's widow, was recently reported in bad financial condition, living on an old-age pension of about $34 a week. But, her nephew said, "She's all right now since she sold some of his paintings. Moreover, she hated all the publicity about her financial straits."

John, son of Sir Winston's older brother, Jack, explained that when Winston died "he left an estate of £266,000. First there were taxes, then it had to be split among his heirs, and finally there was inflation. That's what left my Aunt Clemmie so badly off."

John Spencer-Churchill is in New York, family pact or no family pact, to promote the sale of Churchilliana.

* * *

Billy Carter says he will not apologize for a remark he made to a black politician because he doesn't consider the remark a racial slur. Carter Gilmore, a black running for the Oakland City Council, had said he resented the "racial slur" and hoped Carter would apologize for it. At a Friday night cocktail party for Oakland Athletics baseball team season ticket-holders, Gilmore asked Carter, "Billy, the fact

Joseph Greenst

... still goin

we're both named Carte

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other?"

Carter replied, "Well

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The crowd roared with

Carter tossed out the

at the Oakland A's-

Twins season opener

Gilmore said, "I would

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"Mighty Atom" no lo

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"Once at an exhibition

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preserved torso.

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